ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,009—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st July.
B.L. CARTHAGE	6813	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
† ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	2993	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

28th July. 9th August. 22nd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,830	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from most of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,926 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 23rd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12th, 1893.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY

Beg to intimate the arrival of a large Consignment of the above in PRIME CONDITION; also of some splendid

WILTSHIRE BACON.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
YORK HAMS, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
WILTSHIRE BACON, Flitches in canvas, weighing from 10 to 16lbs. each, per lb	0 14	1 0
Do. do. in cut	0 15	1 1

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARKER'S COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Damiana has been largely employed by Physicians for some years past, and the Medical Journals have noted numerous cases in which it has proved itself to be a most useful non-irritating Sexual Tonic. In this preparation other Tonics are combined with the Damiana, which act on the nerves, muscles, and brain, exalting the intellectual faculties.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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LATEST NOVELTIES

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DRESS MATERIALS,

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OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

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CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1893 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, July 14, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 255 OF 1893.

SALA MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY THARIA, and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LADY JANBAI, Widow of SIR THARIA TOPAN, and others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, on the 29th day of June, 1893, N. C. MACLEOD, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, has been appointed Receiver of the Firm and Estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan, Knight, deceased, and Lady Janbai, Surviving Executrix of the Will of the said Sir Tharia Topan, has been restrained from intermeddling with the said Firm and Estate in any way.

All persons claiming against the said Firm or the said Estate are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Receiver at his Office, High Court, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the said Firm or the said Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Receiver without delay.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1893.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

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TRENT COLLEGE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

SPECIAL PREPARATION for Army, University, and other Public Competitive Examinations.

Experienced Tutors. Boys coached separately.

Trent College is 2 miles from Trent Junction on the Main Line, Midland Railway.

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Inclusive Fees £61 First Term. £58 Succeeding Years.

Trustees of Scholarship Fund:—

Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD,
Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bt., M.P.
Revd. F. E. WIGRAM, M. A.
SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq., M.A.
Head Master:—Revd. WILFRID H. ISAACS, M.A.

References are invited to the Trustees and to Parents of Past and Present Pupils. A List of these and an Illustrated Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Poets Corner, Westminster, and at the Office of this Paper.

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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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THE MOST POPULAR SQUARE PIANOFORTES OF THE DAY.

Command

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S The largest sale of any Square Piano in India.

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES

Have stood the test of 40 years of an Indian Climate.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

Showing an uninterrupted record of Advance and Superiority of Over 110 Years.

Sole Agents for India and Burmah,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4¼	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "TANNADICE"

HAS ARRIVED from BANGKOK and SINGAPORE, with a Cargo of Timber, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay Freights (if any), and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

All claims must be submitted prior to the Steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the S. S. Tannadice.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
No. 33.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo, at One P.M., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the Supply of SLIPPERS LEATHER, required for the Bombay Presidency for One and Three Years from the date of acceptance to 31st MARCH 1894 and 1896, respectively.

Forms of Tenders, with further particulars, can be obtained from the above Officer.

W. WICKHAM, Captain, A.C.G.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 12th July, 1893.

COALS WANTED.

TENDERS for 2,000 TONS of COALS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15TH AUGUST, 1893. The quality to be Davison's West Hartley and in blocks, and to be loaded into Native Vessels in Bombay from Steamers direct and delivered weighed at the Premises of our Tile-Works here and at Malpi.

Terms as to time of delivery and payment will be communicated on application.

MERCANTILE MISSION-BRANCH,
Mangalore.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS'
COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes from As. 4; Water-colour Tubes, Cakes Pans from As. 5. Sables, Mediums at low Prices.

New Revised Price List is in Preparation.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ON HAND.
PER MAIL STEAMER "CARTHAGE."
CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES.
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.

The Finest Safes and the Finest Vault Door ever made in the British Isles were constructed by Chubbs of the Armour Plate.

54 by 28 by 25,	Fitted with	2	Drawers and	2	Distinct
42 by 36 by 24	"	"	"	"	[Locks.
38 by 26 by 23	"	"	"	"	"
33 by 29 by 21	"	"	"	"	"
31 by 24 by 22	"	"	"	"	"
28 by 22 by 21	"	"	one Drawer.		
26 by 20 by 20	"	"	"	"	
24 by 18 by 18	"	"	"	"	
22 by 17 by 15	"	"	"	"	

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

GRAM & BARLEY STORES,
COLABA CAUSEWAY.

GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, AND BRAN
of the best quality, supplied at LOW PRICES.

HORSE FOOD.—A preparation now largely accepted in preference to bulky food. Recognized as very nutritious and invigorating. Rs. 4-4, 4-12 and 5-4 per Cwt.

COW FEED.—A food for Cows and Buffaloes. Cattle surprisingly thrive on it and the milk enriched by its use. Rs. 6-0 per Cwt.

ENCORE DE LAIT, in conjunction with the above increases the flow of milk.

BOVINE.—Imported from the Bovine Food Co., London. A nutritious Horse and Cattle Food.

Sole Agent in India for ENHARDI, a very nutritious and fattening Food for Horses. It soon produces a marked change in the spirit of Horses. Largely demanded and strongly recommended.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE
MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S	No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 21-0	per thousand.
Do.	No. 2 do.	" 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S	No. 1 Indian Wrappers	" 16-0	do.
Do.	No. 2 do.	" 15-0	do.

OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach,
Madras.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
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COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3/8 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Pookham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of those Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Ag. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£	2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£	250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£	1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£	1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£	4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£	100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	1,000,000

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£		1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£		500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£		100,000.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTTCORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LOND ON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1893.
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
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Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

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THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

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(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age	21	next Birthday
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Rs. 21 1 0	"	35	"
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A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

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In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
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LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
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SECURITY.—The Universal has a large proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives. Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£3,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,399	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Australian Circus, Amphitheatre, 9 p.m.
Mr. Smedley's recital, Cumballa Hill, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lobelia (s), from Blyth ; Kt. Commander (s), Cardiff ; and Tasmadico (s), Singapore.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Locksley Hall sailed yesterday for Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day (weather permitting), at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satrunjee and Calder entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Congo and Siam entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Locksley Hall left it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 24th instant (weather permitting).

Y. M. C. A. BRANCH, GRANT ROAD.—A Paper on "Phonography" will be read to-night, at 8-30, by Mr. John Peters, who has made the subject a special study. The meeting is open to ladies.

SENT TO THE FOUNDLING HOME.—At about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a new born female child, wrapped up in a piece of cloth, was found lying on Chowpatty sea face by a police sepoy No 1141 D. doing duty there. The child, which was alive, has been sent to the Foundling Home at Mount Road. The police are making inquiries for the mother of the child.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry (weather permitting), at six o'clock, this evening :—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fa'r	Metra
Overture	The Exiles	Cassner
Polka	Bagatelle	Waldteufel
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette
Gavotte	The First Kiss	A Schubert
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel

God SAVE THE QUEEN.

A HANDY READY RECKONER.—The handy ready reckoner that has been published is a sheet compiled by Mr. Fritchely, of Bombay. It contains a percentage table, extremely simple, a wage table, and an elaborate table for calculating the value or freight charge for any number of articles or weight from one-eighth upwards, at any rate from one pie. The tables are compact and neat, readily understood, and invaluable to agents, bankers, contractors, housewives, merchants, &c. The table may be had at Messrs. William Watson and Co.

FATAL FALL.—MR. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Trinity Street, touching the death of Dinbai, a Parsee widow aged ninety years, residing with her daughter at that locality. The deceased, who was very weak and feeble, had been out of her mind for the last four months. At about noon, on Sunday last, the deceased went and sat on a stone-seat on the verandah of her house, and, while leaning against its back, accidently fell down into a side passage, a height of about eight feet, sustaning injuries to her chin and right leg. She was immediately removed in the house, where she died in the afternoon of the same day. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DEATH AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Narayan Govind, a compositor, aged thirty-five years, residing at Carnac Road. It appears that about a year ago the deceased pledged his own as well as his wife's ornaments with a Marwaree for Rs. 70, which he paid to his brother to defray the expenses incurred on account of his illness. Since then the deceased had been labouring under monetary difficulties, and his circumstances became somewhat embarrassing when the Marwaree made a demand for his money. Four or five days ago the Marwaree again went to his house and demanded money from him, when the deceased went to his mother-in-law, and requested her to give him Rs. 25 or Rs. 50, which she refused. The deceased thereupon became despondent. On Sunday he took very little food, saying he had no appetite and complained of his stomach being puffed up. His wife fomented him, but he grew worse, and at about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, his breathing became difficult, when he was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died, at about 6-30 a.m., on the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK :—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Superintendent Ingram, of the Prince's Victoria Docks, charged Laxman Kanaji, Narayan Luxman and Bhicoa Rama with the theft of seven bales of loose cotton, from the D shed of the Prince's Dock, on Saturday last. It appears that, on Saturday morning, at 9 a.m., the accused entered into the D Shed of the Prince's Dock, and taking out seven bales of cotton from other bags, cut out the parts of their coverings bearing marks and numbers. They then, with the assistance of two other persons, who are still at large, put the bales in a cart, and ordered the cartman to take the bales to Pinjrapole. At that time the attention of a Hindoo, who had sewn the bags, was drawn to it and he reported the matter to the export delivery clerk. On seeing this, the accused absconded, and the matter was reported to the police, who arrested the three accused, who pleaded not guilty, and stated that they were engaged to put the bales in the cart by a Baniah. The charge being proved against the accused, the magistrate sentenced each of them to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A QUESTION OF MERCANTILE TRANSFER.

BHOWANIDAS HEMANDAS AND OTHERS VS. HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED ABOO TALEB AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 3,500, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 25th November 1892. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhalchandra and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the Official Assignee ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for other defendants.

The plaintiffs are hundie brokers, and the firm of Yue Lun Ching, since adjudged insolvents, were among their customers. On the 25th November 1892, the plaintiff lent the firm of Yue Lun Ching the sum of Rs. 3,500, the defendants at the time being indebted to the said firm in the sum of about Rs. 3,770 for silk piece-goods sold to them. The Chinaman's firm gave to the plaintiffs on the same day a "hawla" or transfer for Rs. 3,500 on the defendants, directing them to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of the transfer, debiting it against the monies due by them to the Chinaman's firm and intimating that they had credited the defendants with the amount in respect of the silk piece-goods. The defendants accepted the transfer and promised to pay the amount to the plaintiffs, who thereupon discharged the firm of Yue Lun Ching from liability for the payment of the Rs. 3,500. The plaintiffs repeatedly demanded payment, but the defendants failed to pay. On the 15th April last, the plaintiffs sent them a formal notice of demand, and in reply the defendants for the first time denied that any such transfer had been given or accepted. The Official Assignee claimed the monies, the subject of the suit, and had been ordered to be made a party defendant at his own risk as to costs.

The first and second defendants said, they were not aware that on the 25th November 1892 the firm of Yue Lun Ching gave to the plaintiffs a transfer for Rs. 3,500 on the defendants, or directed those defendants to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of the transfer. If the firm of Yue Lun Ching did as alleged, they did so without the knowledge and consent of these defendants. These defendants denied accepting the transfer, and said that the plaintiff brought his alleged claim to their notice for the first time on the 15th April last, before which date the firm of Yue Lun Ching had become insolvents, and their estate effects became vested in the Official Assignee. On the 7th April the money was also claimed from these defendants by the Official Assignee. These defendants admitted they were indebted to Yue Lun Ching, before the firm became insolvent, in the sum of Rs. 3,500, but as the plaintiffs and the Official Assignee claimed the money adversely to one another, they held the money and were willing to pay it to the party who may be rightly entitled thereto. They brought the money into Court, and prayed that the suit be dismissed as against them with costs.

The defendant, the Official Assignee, denied the material allegations of the plaint and put the plaintiffs to strict proof of them. This defendant says that on the 9th November 1892, Lee Chick Chee, who carried on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching, filed his petition for the benefit of the Act, when the 1st and second defendant owed him the sum of Rs. 1,500. This defendant submitted that, as assignee of the estate of the insolvent, he was solely entitle to the whole of the Rs. 3,500, and that an order should be made for the payment of that amount to him.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik was called to the chair, and there were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chiohgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisai, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Pranjiwandas Cullandas, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

LOVE GROVE ENGINES.

The debate on the resolution of the Standing Committee's recommendation that sanction should be given to the excess on account of the new engines at Love Grove was resumed.

On the last occasion Dr. Cowasji Hormasji had proposed "That, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 3042, dated 28th June, 1893, sanction be given to the excess of Rs. 11,097-11-4 on account of the cost of erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station, and Rs. 9,850 for the cost (a) of an economizer, (b) a penstock to the catch-pit, and (c) rails from the old boiler-house to the new one. The total sum, Rs. 20,948, to be included in the loan for the purchase, erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at Love Grove."

To this proposition an amendment was proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra. "That, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 3042, dated 28th June, 1893, sanction be given to the excess of Rs. 11,097-11-4 on account of the cost of erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station, and Rs. 9,850 for the cost (a) of an economizer, (b) a penstock to the catch-pit, and (c) rails from the old boiler, house to the new one. The total sum, Rs. 20,948, to be included in the loan for the purchase, erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at Love Grove. That the Corporation desires to put on record its regret that the excess should not have been foreseen and its hope that such excesses will not be permitted to occur in future. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner."

Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Dinsha E. Vacha. "That the consideration of the matter be postponed till next meeting, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit full details of all the charges making up the items of the excesses."

Mr. Setalvad said that it was absolutely necessary to have the Commissioner's report submitting the full details before the meeting because the revised estimates showed the items in details, while in the original estimates only figures of large heads were given. He would, therefore, support Mr. Vacha's amendment, as he requested the Commissioner to submit full details of the items of excesses.

The Municipal Commissioner spoke, with the permission of the President, a second time on the subject. He understood Mr. Setalvad's request to have further details, since the original estimate contained only large heads of expenditure, and could not very well be compared with the revised estimates which gave more detailed particulars. He reminded Mr. Setalvad that when original estimates came before the Corporation, which was a time when Mr. Setalvad was not a member of the Corporation, he told them that it was impossible at that stage to say what the cost of erecting the machinery would be. The contract for the erection of the engines was entered into after the usual enquiry about the tenders, and he believed it would be found that not even mill-engines in Bombay had ever been erected for as little as Rs. 35 per ton, which was paid in respect of the erection of engines at Love Grove. The cost per ton in the Port Trust Docks where there was an enormous amount of machinery, was Rs. 55 per ton. As to the landing charges, it was said that the machinery might have been landed at Re. 1 per ton, but he defied anyone to prove a case in which machinery had ever been landed and removed to the distance of Love Grove for one rupee per ton.

Mr. Vacha remarked that Mr. Gostling could tell them that Jacob Mill machinery was landed and removed to Parel for Rs. 3 a ton.

The Commissioner, continuing, said that in the case of the Love Grove machinery the landing charges were paid by the contractors, and he believed that the bunder fees alone came to more than two rupees. The contract was for Rs. 5 per ton, and he had reasons to believe that the contractor had made no profit from this. The excess on the contract amounted to Rs. 11,097, and probably from four to five thousand rupees might be saved on account of the exchange, from that excess. If the Corporation thought fit to demand the information he had not the slightest objection to laying before the corporation all the details which he had in his possession, but he most strongly objected to the postponement of sanction until the details were submitted, because he believed that every member of the Corporation would agree with him that no sound reason had been shown for postponing the sanction. Taking into consideration the extent and nature of the work he did not think the excess was an extravagant one, and he was sure that the more the Corporation went into the details the more they would agree with him on that point.

Mr. Carroll observed that this case was not one which deserved censure. Dr. Bhalchandra in his amendment used the words "the Corporation regrets," but he asked the Corporation to consider the question on its own merits. He thought that perhaps the mover of the amendment did not mean to pass a vote of censure against the executive, but the words used by him could not be taken in any other sense but that the Corporation censured the executive. The excess was not more than 2½ per cent. and an excess of 2½ per cent. on the estimates of a work which cost four lakhs and-a-half, was not much. Such an excess did not justify the Corporation to pass a vote of censure against the executive. If they censured the executive in such a case it would be driving the officers, who prepared the estimates, to make the estimates more than necessary. The debate on the question and the explanation from the Commissioner showed that there should be no delay caused in sanctioning the excesses, and that they were of such a nature as could not have been foreseen at the time of preparing the estimates. He would therefore support the original motion.

The Hon. Mr. P. Mehta considered they could not be employed on a more useful function than carefully considering the why and wherefore of excesses on estimates. The Corporation should carefully sift the reason for such excesses and see what justification is urged for it. Mr. Carroll had pointed out that the excess on the pumping engine estimates was about 2½ per cent. on four and-a-half lakhs, which he considered was not a large excess. Mr. Mehta would perfectly agree with Mr. Carroll but for one circumstance. The excess was not incurred on the whole amount but only on part of the estimate. There was no excess on the cost of the engines only on the contingent estimates, and the excess represented about ten per cent. He would also be willing to accept what the Commissioner had said about the difficulty of the work but for one fact which rather surprised him. Mr. Vacha had properly said that they ought to see side by side the old estimates and the revised estimates, but the Commissioner said it was not possible to do so, as with regard to the Rs. 30,000 no details had been laid on the table. He would not believe that in preparing the item of Rs. 30,000, some figure must have been put together, and such figures ought to be in the Executive Engineer's office. He trusted that the Commissioner would give the Corporation every information as to who prepared the estmastes.

Mr. Mehta moved the following amendment :—"That the sanction asked for be given, and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to give full details of the first estimates, including whatever rough estimates might exist as to the Rs. 30,390 for contingencies, and the present revised estimates with such explanation as he might think proper, with the names of the officers who prepared them ; that the report should be submitted as far as possible at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, and the consideration of the question as to the justification and responsibility for the excess be postponed till then."

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment, and considered that every case of excess ought to be investigated and the responsibility fixed, and that the responsible party should be made to pay for the loss. (Laughter.) If the Corporation was to set its foot on such matters, the only way was not to send a resolution to the Commissioner, who was not responsible.

The Commissioner : Yes, he is.

Dr. Viegas : Technically only.

The Commissioner : No, really.

Dr. Viegas : I think the Municipal Commissioner acts only as a buffer between the heads of Departments and the Corporation.

The Commissioner : What did you say, Dr. Viegas, "a duffer ?" (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas : No, sir, a buffer.

Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Vacha withdrew their amendments.

The amendment of Mr. Mehta was adopted as a substantive motion with three dissentients only.

THREATENED LITIGATION.

The Commissioner reported to the Corporation that objection had been taken to the proposed night soil depot in Thomas Street, Colaba, and litigation threatened by property owners in that district. On the motion of Mr. Mehta the Corporation will meet specially on Thursday next, to consider the matter, and in the meantime the papers are to be printed and circulated.

THE TULSI FOREST.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the Commissioner be authorized to request Government to permit the Forest Department to undertake the management of the Tulsi forest on the terms stated.

Mr. Carroll seconded the motion.

The hon. Mr. Mehta considered they ought to be able to manage the little bit of forest like Tulsi without calling in the aid of Government. He was perfectly sure that the Commissioner could find a man in the Municipality able to do the work.

Mr. Vacha considered that the Municipality which was the first in India, and first in every thing, including failures—(laughter)—ought to be able to manage the forest.

Dr. Banks pointed out that the Commissioner had said that they had no man in the Municipality able to do the work, so that knocked the bottom out of Mr. Vacha's and Mr. Mr. Mehta's arguments.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that the two letters he had written on the subject remained unanswered, as they were unanswerable. He pointed out the great importance of having the forest managed by practical and scientific men, as in tropical countries, where the rainfall was heavy, unless the surface of the ground upon which the rain fell, assuming that ground to be on a slope—was liable to be washed away and silt the lake. The question of undergrowth was also a serious one, and it was impossible for the trees to thrive unless such undergrowth was cleared away. One of the cause, of the impurity of the Tulsi water was due to the vegetable matter in the lake, but if the forest was properly attended to, not only the water would be improved, but the forest would yield a revenue which it had hithereto not done. To advocate any other course only showed ignorance on the subject.

Dr. Balchandra moved as an amendment "That the Corporation do not approve of the proposed transfer of the Tulsi Forest to Government, that the Commissioner should be authorized, if necessary, to secure the services of a forest officer to help in doing the needful work for a short period, say six months.

Mr. Tribowandas Varjeewandass seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. P. Mehta acknowledged his ignorance as to forest matters, but trusted that the Commissioner would allow him to share that ignorance with his (the Commissioner's, predecessors, as, although the forest had been in their possession a number of years, none of them had advocated the measure suggested by the present Commissioner. One of Mr. Mehta's great reasons for opposing the motion was that he objected to the poor people near Tulsi forest being handed over to the tender mercies of the Government Forest Department. (Hear, hear.) The whole of the Presidency had been crying out against the stringent provisions of the Forest Act, and the actions of subordinate officers who carried on intolerable oppression. A conservator of forests sat in his own test and issued scientific orders, whilst the sepoys and rangers did the damage. Government itself had acknowledged that fact, and he would not support any motion which would hand over the Corporation's forest to the Forest Department.

Mr. E. B. Carroll supported the Commissioner's contention. Looking at the question from a practical point of view he considered it would be a financial mistake to enter into a new branch of expenditure for the sake of protecting the little forest at Tulsi, while the work could be thoroughly done by the Forest Department. Government had recognised the injustice that had been done in the past to poor people, and Mr. Mehta's fear on that head need no longer exist.

Mr. K. M. Shroff supported the amendment, and pointed out that an old pensioned subordinate officer of the Forest Department might be got to do the work cheaply and efficiently.

Mr. Setalvad took the same view.

Mr. Abdulla Kur was afraid that the oppression on the poor people might be greater if the forest was under the management of that Corporation than it would be under the Forest Department. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton in reply considered the opposition was talking about what they knew nothing of, as none of them seemed to have any settled idea as to how the forest should be dealt with. They had far better adopt practical advice given by the Commissioner. What right, he asked, had they to assume that a Government Department was more oppressive than any other body ? As a matter of fact experience tought him every day that the Municipality was one of the most oppressive bodies that existed. (Loud laughter.) There was no reason at all shown why they should not hand over the forest to the department which would serve them best, most economically and would secure the best results.

The amendment was adopted by twenty-one votes against thirteen, and as a substantive motion by eighteen votes against thirteen.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday next.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO CONTRACTORS.

GOVINDRAM PALLOOMULL AND OTHERS VS. T. J. WALSH AND OTHERS.

MR. SANDERS SLATER, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosain Khan, appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendants were represented by Mr. Bicknel of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanji Aipaiwalla.

His Honour, in delivering the judgment said :—

In this suit the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 960, being the sum of Rs. 900, alleged to have been deposited with the defendants, under a contract, dated 17th September, 1888, with interest thereon, at 4 per cent. from the 17th August, 1891, to 17th April, 1893. The word deposit is admittedly not quite correct, Rs. 300 only have been deposited with the defendants and the remaining Rs. 600 having been retained by them under the contract aforesaid. The defendants in answer to the plaintiffs' case contend, that under the contract, the plaintiffs were bound to maintain the work for one year after completion—that they failed to do so and that the amount in the defendants' hands is thereby forfeited. The defendants further filed a written statement of set off, alleging that the plaintiffs having failed to do the work required, they were compelled to do it, on the plaintiffs' account, and in respect thereof, they seek to recover from the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,375, less the sum of Rs. 960 in their hands. As to the set off, the plaintiffs at the hearing, raised this issue—whether the defendants were required the plaintiffs to make good any damage or defect under section, 12 of the agreement. So far as the plaintiffs' case is concerned, there is no dispute as to the facts, the question turning solely on the interpretation of the contract of 17th September, 1888, (Exhibit A), by which they agreed to construct a portion of the Tansa duct, for which the defendants had the original contract from the Municipality. It is admitted that the plaintiffs performed this portion of the work allotted to them in a satisfactory manner. This work was completed on the 25th June, 1891, after which date they received the petty contract certificate (Exhibit C), with a a letter of 1st July, 1891, from the defendants' district agent. Later on, on the 9th August, 1891, a receipt was made out in their favour, showing Rs. 900, in the defendants' hands, as representing their deposit and retentions (exhibit B). On the 13th December, 1891, the plaintiffs telegraphed from Shikarpoor, in Sind, where they were then; and still are residing, asking the defendants to return to them their deposit moneys. In reply they received the letter of 15th December, 1891, referring them to clause 11 of the contract. No further steps were taken by the plaintiffs for more than a year when on 30th December, 1892, (just six months after the year of maintenance had expired), they again claimed the retention moneys, and they were then informed, that as they had failed to carry out the repairs ordered by the municipal engineer, the retention moneys were forfeited and the work carried out by the defendants at their risk and expense. Some four months later this suit was filed. On behalf of the plaintiffs it was not alleged that they were not liable for the maintenance and repair of the portion of the work, taken up by them, but it was contended that both expressly under Sec. 12 of the contract and generally under Sec. 67 of the Indian Contract Act, they were entitled to notice, as to what repairs were necessary. With regard to S. 12 of the contract it would in my opinion be a very strained construction to hold that it prescribed any notice to be given to the contractors. The first part of the section plainly imposes on the plaintiffs the duty of maintaining and upholding in good, substantial, sound and perfect condition all and every part of the works. The second part says that they shall make good from time to time and at all times, as often as required by the defendants any damage or defect—but these words ("from time to time," &c) standing as they do, cannot, in my opinion, be read into the first part of the section, so as to impose any condition on the plaintiff's liability. They are words inserted apparently for the protection of and in favour of the defendants, empowering them to call on the plaintiffs to repair any damage or defect. This view of the case is strengthened by a reference to cl. 7, under which the plaintiffs were bound at all times to keep a staff of competent men of experience to reside near and see to the carrying out of this work. Under their contract with the Municipality (which in terms closely corresponds with Ex. A) the defendants did, in fact, keep men on the works, as did also some of the other sub-contractors. The plaintiffs admittedly removed their staff and all their plant, on the completion of the work in June 1891—they themselves being resident at Shikarpoor in Sind and having no persons to represent them in Bombay at any rate for the purpose of carrying on this work. As to sec. 67 of the contract Act, on which Mr. Slater relied. the illustration at first sight seems in point, but a consideration of the case on which it is founded (Makin vs. Watkinson, L. R. 6. Ex. 25), shows that it is distinguishable. In that case where A. contracted with B. to repair B's house, it was held that B. must point out to A. what repairs were to be effected. as it would be impossible for A. without committing a trespass to discover it for himself. The general rule in such cases as laid down in Vyse vs. Waterfield 6 *Mow* 452, is that, "where a party stipulates to do a certain thing on a certain specific event which may become known to him or with which he can make himself acquainted, he is not entitled to notice unless he stipulates for it, but when he is to do a thing which lies within the peculiar knowledge of the opposite party, then notice ought to be given him." Here it can hardly be said that the plaintiffs could not make themselves acquainted with what was to be done or that it could not be in the knowledge of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' and the defendants' respective means of knowledge, were, in fact, the same. For these reasons alone, I think that the plaintiffs contention must fail, but there is also another reason, which is, in my opinion, even more cogent still, namely, that if the plaintiffs were entitled to notice it would only be on reasonable terms. Now they withdrew entirely from the works in June, 1891, and retired to Sind, and it would, in my opinion, be unreasonable to require the defendants to communicate with the plaintiffs in Sind, on each occasion. It would be indeed practically impossible. For instance, the repairs in the present case had to be taken in hand at three days' notice, and had therefore to be commenced before any reply from the plaintiffs could possibly be received. I am of opinion, therefore, that the plaintiffs by putting themselves out of the reach of the defendants, have forfeited any claim to notice, which they might otherwise have had and have actually committed a breach of Sec. 7 of their contract. As to the defendants' set off Mr. Milne was called. It was urged for the plaintiffs that he had failed to prove the claim, but I see no reason to disbelieve or discredit any of his evidence. It is true that he had not brought his measurement book with him from Aurungabad, but he swore to the correctness of the statement (No. 2) which he had prepared from such measurements. The rates put down by him are the rates actually paid, and though, slightly higher than the plaintiffs' original contract rates, I must bear in mind that the expense was much increased by the work having to be done in small fractions, and at a time when the regular staff had been withdrawn. The evidence of Mr. Milne stands uncontradicted, and I see no reason for refusing to hold the set off as proved. Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs' suit must fail, and there will be a decree for the defendants on their set off for Rs. 415-7-0 and costs on that amount. I certify the defendants' professional costs, Rs. 51. As Mr. Slater has asked me to state a case for the opinion of the High Court on the question, as to whether the plaintiffs were entitled to notice, my decision will be contingent on such opinion.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the text of the fifty-first report of the Bank of Bombay to be presented to shareholders on the 10th prox.

THE Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of ..... Rs. 10,01,353 7 11
to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year ... „ 1,43,840 4 8

making together ..... Rs. 11,48,193 12 7

And which they have decided to apply as under :—

To a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	Rs. 5,00,003	0	0
„ Reserve Fund	„ 3,50,000	0	0
„ Bonus to Pension Fund and Employes..	„ 51,000	0	0
„ Carried forward	„ 2,48,193	12	7
	Rs.	11,48,193	12 7

Trade was dull during the first three months of the half-year, and rates of interest and discount were correspondingly low. In the latter three months, however, trade assumed a brisker and more active condition which, in conjunction with the Secretary of State's action in holding for a minimum rate for Council transfers, produced some stringency in the Money market and a higher level of rates. On the whole the Bank's resources found fairly full employment and, in the average, at moderate rates.

The great rise and fall which took place in the price of Cotton seriously disturbed credit, but the Directors are pleased to report that no loss was made.

On the 26th of June, the Government of India passed a most important amendment to the Currency Act, providing for the closing of the Mints to the free coinage of Silver and for the introduction of a Gold standard. Time will be required to prove the wisdom or otherwise of the measure, but the Directors believe there is no cause for disquiet in the present disturbance to trade which it has produced, and that business will gradually improve and settle down to the new conditions of currency and exchange.

The Directors have appropriated Rs. 3,50,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus raising it to Rs. 41,00,000.

Mr. Rodger B. Sedgwick resigned his seat at the Board prior to his departure for Europe, and in his place the Directors appointed Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. L. R. W Forrest and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders are required to elect Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July 1893.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts of the half-year ended 30th June last.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date and checked the closing accounts of the Branches with their respective Ledgers at Head Office, and found them correct.

The Securities held on account of the Reserve Fund stand at par, and those as Investments at under present market prices. The Securities against advances, and those deposited by constituents for safe custody agree with their Registers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

R. BAUMBACH,
E. N. SETTNA, } Auditors.

Bombay, 10th July 1893.

ABSTRACT BALANCE-SHEET AS ON 30TH JUNE 1893

Dr. LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	37,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 94,36,621	0	0
Do. at Branches	„ 50,29,537	12	4
	1,44,66,158	12	4
Other Deposits	3,54,56,025	13	3
Post Bills	15,630	5	4
Profit	11,48,193	12	7
	Rs.... 6,48,39,028	11	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	69,99,781	5	11
Other authorised Securities	23,25,411	2	0
Credits on Govt & do do	41,11,533	2	8
Loans on do do do	1,77,91,520	3	9
Bills Discounted and Purchased	33,36,789	7	4
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,891	9	3
Applied in reduction „	2,85,000	0	0
	3,92,891	9	3
Stamps	2,179	14	0
Stationery	11,562	11	5
Adjusting Account	2,12,889	2	6
Balances with other Banks	91,055	9	4
Cash { at Head Office	Rs. 2,01,17,173	9	2
„ Branches	„ 39,55,985	11	2
	2,40,73,161	7	4
	Rs... 6,48,39,028	11	6

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,92,515	13	9
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,715	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Lighting	6,989	2	7
Income Tax	16,000	0	0
Law Charges	16	0	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,961	11	6
Miscellaneous Charges	28,750	3	4
Stationery	7,333	5	7
Profit	11,48,193	12	7
	Rs... 11,14,003	4	4
		Cr	
	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance brought forward	1,43,840	4	8
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, Interest, &c., received	22,70,167	15	8
	Rs... 14,14,003	4	4

R. BAUMBACH,
E. N. SETTNA,
Auditors.

JOHN S. BURN, Accountant.

CRICKET.

AN XI OF THE PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday last and resulted in a draw slightly in favour of the home team. The visitors were unfortunate in being deprived of the services of Doctor, a fast underhand bowler. The Gymkhana winning the toss chose to act on the defensive and the Collegians made a good commencement by disposing of two such batsmen as D. D. Kanga and D. F. Dubash for 18 runs between them. But with the score at 22 for 3 wickets C. Daver partnered Dalal and for hour and a quarter defied all attempts to separate them till the score was taken to 118, when Daver was out for a well hit 55. Both batsmen gave chances at the commencement of the innings, but hit with freedom after they got settled down. Dalal and Irani then took the score to a 131, when the Gymkhana Captain declared his innings closed. Dalal who had gone in first wicket down remained not out with 45 to his credit. After he had shaken off his first nervousness, natural in so young a player, he played a good steady game. In the two innings he has played for the Gymkhana so far he has scored 42 and 45, both times not out. With an hour and a half left for play in which to save the game or win it, the Elphinstonians made a very poor commencement. With 2 runs scored Sethna ran himself out ; with the same total Mistry their best bat succumbed to a catch at slip off the first ball he received. With 5 runs added Madon was bowled, and with the total unaltered another piece of bad judgment in running cost Engineer his wicket. Five wickets were down for 17, when Mulla partnered Godrez, and so well did they play that all fears of a crushing defeat were averted. They remained together up to within five minutes of the time fixed for drawing stumps, and when Godrez was out l. b. w. for 30, a decision which he evidently did not approve of, the score had been raised to 72. The other member of the partnership did not, as is often the case, survive the dissolution long, as with 4 runs added he was bowled off the last ball of the match for 36. The fielding of the Gymkhana was below the mark, while in the bowling department the absence of Powvala, who up to now has taken 12 wickets for 25 runs, was very much felt. Next Saturday the Gymkhana play the Indian Marine, when an interesting match may be expected.

SIR J. J. P. B. I. C. C. *VS.* HINDOO C. C.

The above match came off last Sunday at the Esplanade, and resulted after a very hard contest in a victory for the former by 10 runs. The Captain of the Hindoos won the toss, and elected to bat, but there was no preventing the rot when five of their good bats had to retire with a total of 6 runs only. Mr. Bhandare came to the rescue, and in a free style contributed 19 runs. He was the only man who succeeded in entering into double figures. The whole team were soon dismissed for a meagre total of 28 runs, thanks to the excellent bowling of Mr. Chinoy, who took no less than seven wickets for 10 runs only. Ranji also trundled very well, and captured three Hindoos by giving them 17 runs. The innings of the Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. C. opened rather gloomily, and the Hindoos having in their team such good bowlers as Messrs. Patkar and Kale, seemed determined to give their opponents very few runs, and began by capturing three of their opponents for 4 runs only. But Mr. Chinoy came forward, and with resolute hitting contributed 23 runs, and put his side out of danger by raising the score to 35. He did yeoman service both in bowling and batting. The innings of the Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. C. closed with a total of 38 runs, 10 more than their opponents. Mr. Patkar took 4 wickets for 14 runs, while Kale, Mahdeo, and Chamari, each took 2 wickets for 10, 2, and 2 runs, respectively. In their second attempt, the Hindoos made 94 runs with 9 wickets down, the chief contributors being Kale (30) and Dadekar (18).

BARONET *VS.* BENTINC.

The Baronet Club played their sixth match of this season with the Bentinc Club, and got an easy victory over them by an innings and 87 runs. The former, having won the toss, elected to bat, and in the first effort, put 141 runs to the 25 of the latter, who made a very feeble resistance against Writer and N. Bharucha, who were in a grand trim, with the ball. With 116 runs to the bad, the Bentinc Club followed on, and were all dismissed for a meagre total of 29 runs, of which 11 were made by Sidhva, Gagrat, Reporter and Writer, by a splendid display of hitting, combined with excellent defence, contributed 36, 25, and 16, respectively. The chief feature of the day was, that Writer performed a "Hat Trick."

THE G. I. P. PAREL GYMKHANA *VS.* THE ORDNANCE C. C.

A cricket match was played between these two clubs on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage which resulted in an easy victory for the Parel Gymkhana by 93 runs. The following are the scores :—

THE ORDNANCE C. C

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

ALL Saturday's telegrams calling for notice in this column were referred to in our report under that evening's date, and no further advices through Reuter are meantime to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...Dec.	Rs.	9,41,809
" " Branches... "	"	1,10,150
Other Deposits ...Inc.	"	31,37,594
Government Securities ... "	"	25,823
Other authorized " ...Nil	"	Nil
Loans ...Dec.	"	55,59,839
Bills Discounted and purchased... "	"	6,21,103
Balances with other Banks ...Inc.	"	61,759
Cash ... "	"	22,53,492

Although the increase of 31½ lakhs in Private Deposits, which was the most noticeable item of change in the previous Return, has meantime been lost, the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, shows in other directions, a continued contraction of the demand for money, resulting in an adition to the Bank's Cash Balance of 22½ lakhs, bringing the figures up to 237¾ lakhs. The increase in the balance would have been considerably more than this, but for withdrawals of Government Deposits, for, owing to a large decrease in Loans, and a material diminution in Bills Discounted, the net falling off in trade requirements in the week under notice had been some 30½ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 42½ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON has been taken locally to a very small extent to-day in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. The only purchase for export reported is that of 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 195; the Mills having taken 600 bales in all, made up of 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 164; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 196; and Chandvar, at Rs. 198 per candy.

Seven and three-quarter inches of rain fell at Cawnpore, in the Bengal Cotton circle, and 1¾ inch at Agra, between last Thursday and this morning, and in that circle generally the plants receded fine weather. Over the rest of the Cotton area, the fall had not reached an inch in the same period, in any district, and the plants, on the whole, were flourishing, though requiring more rain at Khangaum and Barsee in the Oomra circle, at Bellary, and at Hubli; and, on the other hand, needing a break at Broach, where resowing was progressing, and the plants remaining out of the first sowing, flourishing. Too much rain still prevented sowing at Dhollera itself; but in the other districts of that circle sowing had made great progress, and at Wadwan the plants were flourishing when this morning's telegrams were sent off.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing. *Linseed* is half an anna per cwt lower, at Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt; but other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	657	bales.
Wheat	6,092	cwts.
Linseed	3,418	"
Rapeseed	3,234	"
Poppyseed	1,727	"
Castorseed	500	"
Rice	714	"

FREIGHTS are dull in tone with very little business doing, and, in its absence, rates are nominally quoted as before.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 11-16d. for both Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business only being reported; and three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 3 27-32d. with the same result. Bank Telegraphic was also available, for transfer next year, at 1s. 3 23-32d. at which we have heard of a little being done; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 11-16d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 11-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 3 ¾d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 27-32d.		"
Francs do. ...1'66¼		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded about ¼ per cent. from Saturday evening's quotations for Fours, and after opening at 107 5-16 for Money, and 107⅛ for account, closed at 107 3-16, and 107, in the two positions, respectively, a fair business having been looked for the settlement.

SHARES have been quiet, and generally, without further change in rates, though we note a decline of Rs. 17 in Leopold Mill shares; and of Rs. 10 in Mahboob Shah; and of Rs. 5 cash in Mofussil and New Indian Press. Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at Rs. 1,035 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 15, as compared with the statement of July 8, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	July 8. Rs.	July 15. Rs.
Capital	7,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,01,000	41,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,67,401	42,25,562
Do. do. at Branches	4 1,51,731	42,44,581
Other Deposits	3,70,23,907	3,38,86,453
Post Bills	18,650	16,150
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,42,557	57,80,489
Rs. ..	6,39,07,336	6,02,53,215
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,15,81,423	1,16,58,703
Cash Credits on do. do.	76 55,123	78 37 631
Loans do. do. do.	1,02,57,227	1,06,97,388
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	62,34,730	56,63,682
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,891		
Applied in reduction .. " 3,85,000	3,92,891	3,92,891
Stamps, &c.	13,734	18,629
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	1,14,025	2,05,784
Cash and Currency Notes	2 15,25,115	2,37,78,607
Rs. ..	6,39,07,336	6,02,53,215

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th July, 1893.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·671
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	419
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	10·47
" year	38·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th July, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	5	41 p.m.	13	31
Teheran	17	1	59 p.m.	...	23
Suez	17	2	00 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	13	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	33	...	1
" Madras	1	20	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston suspended.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHOWELL.—June 21, at Shepherd's Bush, London, Richard H. Showell, late of Bombay, in the 78th year of his age.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKE.—July 13, at Wellington, the wife of Staff Sergeant P J Burke, Madras Commissariat, of a daughter.

CHINNAYYA.—July 12, at Bellary, the wife of G S Chinnayya, Clerk, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—CLOUGH.—July 13, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Alexander Edward Bailey, Manager of the Agra Bank, Agra, to Frances Gordon, daughter of the late J H Clough, Esq.

CORBETT—MASSY.—July 10, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev H Lonz, M A, C H Corbett, Esq, 18th Hussars, son of the late H Corbett, Esq, of Aston Hall, Shropshire, to Eliso Gwendoline Massy, second daughter of George Massy, Esq, of Glenville, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

DEATH.

EALES.—July 4, at Clifton Grange, Ootacamund, Charles Eales, Colonial Civil Service (retired), late of Harberton, Silverdale, Sydenham, England, aged 66.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893.

THE Presidency Association may well be satisfied with having brought together an overflowing meeting in Bombay on Saturday. The chief object and purpose of the gathering was to adopt a memorial to the House of Commons to express a sense of deep gratitude and satisfaction for the vote in favour of Simultaneous Examinations recently passed at the instance of Mr. Paul, the member for South Edinburgh. This duty was the first and most pressing, but it was not the sole which the meeting was called together to discharge. The important subject of the disproportionate burden of the military charges imposed upon India, which has been recently brought to the front by Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords, was afterwards placed before the meeting. It was decided to petition the House of Commons to appoint a Select Committee with a view to bring about a final settlement of a long-pending question. The petition sets forth at some length the claims of India to redress in the matter of the Home Charges—claims which have been urged by successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, during the last twenty years, but hitherto without success. Indeed, Lord Kimberley sarcastically remarked when the question was brought up in the House of Lords for a second time by Lord Northbrook, that he had become unwilling to discuss the incidence of these charges with the War Office and the Treasury, for he had always found that discussion resulted in an increase of the amount to be paid. We have so recently reproduced the salient facts of this crying grievance that we need not now do more than refer to the subject, which was very ably dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, who presided at the meeting, Mr. Gokhale, and other speakers. The chairman somewhat marred his brief and telling presentment of the grievance which India has suffered—the reality and magnitude of which may be estimated by the statement of Lord Northbrook that in a period of fourteen years India has been compelled to pay four millions sterling for charges which did not concern her—by complaining that India has been asked to defray the cost of sending ten Indian Cavalrymen to form part of Her Majesty's escort at the opening of the Imperial Institute. Every lawyer knows the maxim *de minimis* which should apply to in politics as well as in Courts of Law. It was also a descent into a lower plane to denounce as an infamy the contribution of £10,000 a year towards a sub-marine cable to Mauritius and Zanzibar. Had India been compelled to pay the whole charge it might have been excusable to denounce the exaction as an iniquity and a scandal. But seeing that the cable will be of the utmost importance to the security of Bombay and all other Indian ports in time of war, it is not unreasonable that the Indian revenue should make some contribution towards its cost.

But after all the Indian Home Charges and their "iniquity" only occupied the second place in the thoughts of those who met in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. They deemed it far more urgent to tender the thanks of Bombay to Mr. Paul and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, for proposing and seconding a motion in favour of Simultaneous Examinations. This subject was first placed before the meeting. The petition asking the House of Commons to give practical effect to Mr. Paul's resolution had precedence over that which has reference to the grievance of India being mulcted of £750,000 a year. Very excellent speeches were made and telling quotations in favour of Simultaneous Examinations were read before any attention was given to a financial grievance beside which the duty of three pence on tea, which roused the patriotism of Boston, was as a mole-hill to Kinchinjunga. The Chairman led off with the Simultaneous Examination question, the case for which he pronounced to be unassailable. We have certainly no desire to assail it; we should as soon assail the case made out for Peace by the Peace Society, or for Salvation methods by General Booth. The question is entirely one of practical politics. The meeting in Framjee Hall has appealed to the House of Commons to give effect to the resolution, which was passed by a majority of eight on the 2nd June. Will Mr. P. M. Mehta, who, as Chairman, becomes the mouthpiece of the meeting in the petition, undertake to say that the House of Commons will hear his prayer, and agree to consider Mr. Paul's resolution as settling the question once and for all? If he says so, we will listen to the reasons for the faith that is in him with great respect, and will judge impartially of their sufficiency or otherwise. It seems to us to be rather going in advance of the facts to state "that in declaring that simultaneous examinations should be held in England and in India, your Honourable House has nobly rendered to India that justice which is her due, but which was persistently denied her for fully forty years." If the vote of the 2nd June has settled the question for good and aye, then there is no need to set forth at length and in detail the considerations—many of them of great force—which should induce the House to take further steps to give "full effect" to that resolution.

What was the full effect of the resolution in question? The House may search in vain through the eleven paragraphs of the petition for any definition of the sense in which the term "full effect" is used in this connection. Mr. Mehta, with the good sense which seldom fails him, though he sometimes does his best to hide it under a bushel, frankly and even cheerfully acknowledged in his opening address that "it is essential and indispensable that there must be a large admixture of Englishmen in the service to ensure the proper carrying out of English rule on English principles." He went even further and declared that what he, and those acting with him, desire, is that the natives of India for whom positions in the Imperial Service are set apart for meritorious members of the Provincial Service should instead win their position in fair competition with the best of Englishmen. How can that end be attained by examinations in India, where "the best of Englishmen" cannot compete? But that is a secondary consideration. The chairman and chief organiser of the meeting held on Saturday, holds that a large predominance of the European element is necessary if India is to be administered on European principles, and that the Indians who aspire to share the higher posts with them should win them in direct competition with the best of Englishmen. Whether those desirable and essential results can best be attained by open competition in England, or by simultaneous examinations in England and India is a question deserving full and careful consideration. The inherent difficulty of the subject is manifested in the many abortive attempts, made from time to time in perfect good faith, to settle it on a satisfactory basis. The petition recalls the fact that in 1868 Professor Fawcett moved a resolution in the House of Commons almost identical with that more successfully moved last month by Mr. Paul. But Professor Fawcett could not have had much hope of carrying his resolution in favour of simultaneous examinations, for he withdrew the proposal on the assurance that the Government would bring in a measure to facilitate the appointment of natives of India to the Civil Service. The Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, brought in a Bill which was subsequently passed in 1870, under which nine years afterwards Lord Lytton drew up the rules which constituted the Statutory Civil Service. Through that door, narrow as it was, fifty-eight natives of India have found admission into the charmed circle. It became the fashion to decry it; even Mr. Mehta could not refer to it on Saturday without a gibe. That door was closed; it might perhaps have been wiser to keep it open and devise means to obviate the objections resting on the charges of favouritism to which a non-competitive service is always open. It seems to have been forgotten that the Civil Service has only recently become competitive and that its reputation was established under the regime of selection. Something might have been made of the Statutory Service; an institution certainly anomalous, but not more anomalous, if scarcely so brilliant as the Civil Service itself.

OUR Simla correspondent in a telegram yesterday stated that a belief obtains in the Summer Capital that the unfavourable rate of exchange—from the official point of view—is attributable to the action of the Exchange Banks. The indisputable fact that exchange is below 1s. 4d., and even below the rate at which the India Office placed Council Bills on the market within a few hours of fixing the gold price of the rupee at sixteen pence, has been attributed to the inscrutable action on that matter of the Secretary of State himself. But it is news to us to hear that it is due to a combination of the Exchange Banks. As a matter of fact, there is no combination of any sort to refuse Council Bills. It can scarcely be expected that Banks able to sell their own bills at 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 3 11-16d. will purchase Council Bills at 1s. 3¾d. from home. The neglect to buy Council Bills just now, startling as it may be, is due to the fact that for the moment imports almost exceed the exports. When exports begin to attain something of their usual volume at the end of July and in August, Council Bills will be in great demand, and as the trade expands will be in greater demand. There are people who look to see Council Bills go up to 1s. 4d. and three-eights; when that time comes sovereigns will be imported and presented at the mints to be exchanged for rupees. We may look forward now to an almost immediate resumption of the export trade. Jute, tea and indigo are now almost due on in the markets of Calcutta. Cotton, wheat, and other produce will soon be ready for shipment from Bombay. The assertion that a combination exists among the Exchange Banks to avoid purchasing Council Bills is just as erroneous as the insinuation that the Banks speculated on a sixteen-penny rupee when bringing out silver. The Banks, we understand, were ready to prove to Government that the silver purchases were all covered by transactions in the ordinary way of business, and offered to show their books for that purpose. But apparently Government did not want to be convinced.

A FALLING off in the rail-borne traffic of the Bombay Presidency equal to two and a-half per cent. of the whole is shown in the returns dealing with the first quarter of the current year. The falling off was almost equally distributed between imports and exports, but no attempt is made to explain this, the periodical returns being intended to show the direction of trade: explanations, where considered necessary, being reserved for the annual review of the fluctuations of the year. Under the head of imports it is shown that coal and coke, raw cotton, dyes and tan, wheat, and sugar fall below the previous year's food-grains; oil-seeds, provisions, railway plant, stone and lime showing slight increases. Wheat decreased by three hundred thousand maunds. The decline occurred chiefly in the North Indian blocks, but an explanation tending to allay alarm at these somewhat startling figures is found in the fact that in the corresponding period of last year the imports were unusually high owing to large continental demands. As regards raw cotton the decrease is shown to have occurred under imports from Berar, where the crop was damaged by heavy rainfall. Under exports every commodity but coal and coke, wheat, oils and spices declined. The explanation of the decrease in manufactured cotton is furnished in the tendency of the growing mill-industry in India to keep out European piece-goods. In oil-seed exports a very large increase is shown—the total being over six lakhs in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year. Local trade is shown to have been on the whole steady, as large decreases in coal, coke, raw cotton and food-grains are counterbalanced by increases in oil-seeds and wheat.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, C.S., now Forest Settlement Officer and Western Bhil agent, contributes to the latest number of the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society an account of ten weeks' sport he had last cold season in Somali Land. His paper is one of more than usual interest, for Mr. Dodgson with more magnanimity than usually characterises the amateur shikari, tells us all about the game he got and where he got it. Lions, dependent to a great extent on sheep and camels for food, are usually to be found near the Somalis' temporary settlements. Antelopes, which can do without water, are found far away south where they can graze undisturbed. There is, it appears, very little game between Berbera and the hills, the best country in Mr. Dodgson's experience being that to the south of the range of hills on the plateau, four thousand feet above the level of the sea. There are sixteen important varieties of game animals in the catalogue Mr. Dodgson gives, and he was fortunate enough to obtain eleven of these. The tiny sand antelope to be seen near Berbera, he deals with first, describing him as affording pretty shooting with a rook rifle but best negotiated with a shot-gun and No. 4 shot. Waller's gazelle he found in herds as large as eleven, but never more, and though he found them in every kind of country, learnt that once alarmed they seldom gave a chance of getting near them again. The oryx he found extremely shy and never met with near human habitations, but on one occasion counted as many as fifty-two in a single herd. They are so lumbering in their action that Mr. Dodgson can believe that the Somalis are accustomed to ride down and spear them. Soemmering's gazelle generally goes about in herds of about twenty, but Mr. Dodgson saw as many as seventy in one group. More easily approached than any other antelope in Somali land, they do not run far, but will allow the shikari time after time to get within shot, moving away slowly for a while, and then breaking into a trot for two or three hundred yards, when they will stop and graze, as though nothing had happened. The larger kudu, it appears, is not a desert antelope, but lives on steep hillsides, chiefly among well-wooded ravines and in good shade. Like the sambur in character and haunts, he has the same capacity of dashing at full speed through apparently impenetrable jungle. The lesser kudu avoids hill sides, preferring dense milk bush, and rough broken ground at the foot of the hills. This being so he is not an easy animal to shoot, but his beautiful marking makes him one of the most lovely of antelopes. The klip-springer is found mostly among hills. His colour makes him difficult to detect, but the extraordinary noise he makes is apt to betray him. The Somali-land panther Mr. Dodgson thinks but little of; but of the lion, which is most sought for by sportsmen, he has much to tell us. Owing to the fact that large numbers have been killed it is now necessary to go very far inland for them. Mr. Dodgson had travelled two hundred miles before he saw one. He was then about a hundred miles in a straight line from Berbera. They can be got either by day or night, but Mr. Dodgson's experience teaches him that the day time is best and most sportsmanlike. Elephants he saw but did not shoot. Mr. Dodgson's is one of the most interesting and valuable papers presented to the Natural History Society for a long time.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th June 1893 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 45,465 maunds and Rs. 11,310 in the earnings.

THE admiralty have a contract with Messrs. Waterlow, whereby that firm supplies photographs of every section and component part of men-of-war composing the British Navy. As far as possible the collection at the Admiralty is extended by photographs more or less complete of the vessels belonging to every other navy of the world.

"THE Lucky Dog" case, which has been occupying the attention of an English court of law, has its parallel in New York. Mrs. Lucy Goldthwaite, of Leadville, Colorado, claims that a play written by Mr. Augustus Thomas, and brought out under the title of "The Alhambra," is a plagiarism upon a piece written by her under the title of "Blue and Grey;" and so close is the alleged similarity that the lady has brought an action against Mr. Palmer, the well-known manager, to compel him to keep account on her behalf of any profits he may be making from the performances. Charges of dramatic piracy of this sort are so common in the United States that manager Palmer is said to employ a lawyer by the year to attend to them.

We find in the St. Petersburg "Vedomosti" a rather sharply-written article complaining that since the special leave granted to the American Alaska Company expired in 1890 the Russians have had to contend with enormous difficulties in their seal fisheries through the depredations of American and British "pirate" ships. "In 1891 there were," says the Russian journal, "85 English and American seal pirates, in waters under Russian jurisdiction, who took 60,000 seals. Last year there were 76 such ships engaged in the same unlawful procedure, and these carried away 50,000 seals. The Russian Consul-General at San Francisco vouches for these facts. The Russian cruisers Aleut and Sabiyaka last year seized fourteen pirate ships, of which two were retaken by American cruisers, three were sunk, and two damaged by wreck. This year, we fear, our own cruisers will arrive too late to prevent piracy; the Sabiyaka is still at Vladivostock, and the Wityas has been wrecked on her way to the fisheries." The "Vedomosti" advises the Admiralty to station a swift and strongly-armed cruiser near the Commander Islands from March to October inclusive next year in order to effectively determine the exploits of British and American ships.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, writing from St. Petersburg, refers to the "great regret with which not only the English colony but everybody who has had official relations with him, has said good-bye to Colonel Gerard, the late popular Military Attachee, on his return to India to assume command of the Central India Horse." Colonel Gerard only had a short experience at the Embassy, but he accepted the Attacheship at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICTORIA COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Court Martial on Captain Bourke and other surviving officers of the Victoria was opened at Malta this morning, Admiral Seymour presiding.

THE EVACUATION OF WITU.

General Hatch has left Zanzibar with troops for Witu to take over the Province on its evacuation by the British East Africa Company.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Latest advices from Siam state that the French have occupied the forts at Donthane and Taphum on the Upper Mekong.

Siam has agreed to withdraw her troops if fighting is mutually suspended.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Captain Hutchinson and Lieutenant Drummond will relieve Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Taylor, who are in charge of the Imperial Service Troops in Jamu.

A few selected Officers from the Punjab Imperial Service Troops only will attend Colonel Hallen's Class of Instruction in transport Duties in Saboeghur.

CHINA AND THE PAMIRS.

No confirmation is to be obtained as to the report of Chinese forces making for the Pamirs.

THE KURRAM MILITIA.

Two European Officers only will take charge of the Kurram Militia force.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has directed the publication of a return showing the results of the annual musketry course in 1892 and 1893, executed by the British and Native armies serving in the three Presidencies, including the Hyderabad Contingent. Great improvement is again manifested by the native infantry, of which sixty-three regiments have attained a very good standard. This is most creditable to the system of instruction and to the zeal displayed by the British and Native Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers in training recruits, and in every point connected with musketry. The British Infantry having now been re-armed with Magazine Rifles, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief feels confident that its efficiency, in a musketry sense, will attain a far higher standard than that which has yet been reached. In the India returns, the British Cavalry, first, 16th Lancers range score 36·88 and field practises 56·32. The British Infantry exercised with the Martini, first, 2nd Batallion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers range score 47·52 and field practises 49·10. Second, 2nd Batallion, Royal Scots Fusiliers range 46·86, and field practises 49·69. Third, 2nd Batallion, Durham Light Infantry range score 46·17 and field practises 53·45. The British Infantry exercised with the Lee-Metford Rifles, first, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry range score 42·16, and field practises 44·24; second, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers range score 41·02 and field practises 53·43. The Native Cavalry, first, 4th Bombay Cavalry range score 49·86 and field practises 57·21; second, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry range score 49·27, and field practises 46·55. The Native Infantry first, 29th Punjab Infantry range score 68·02, and field practises 61·61; second, 23rd Pioneers range score 64·18 and field practises 54·07.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

This morning a meet of Colonel Sheringham's hounds took place at Bamburda Crossing, nearly fifty being present. Colonel Sheringham drew all the gardens near the railway crossing and found a Jack, who took an excellent line towards Kirkee and past the rifle butts over some grass land, the pace being very smart. He was caught near the Kirkee railway station. H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, Dr. Bull, and Mrs. Burder being well up with the hounds. The brush was presented to Lady Harris. The fields near the railway station yielded another Jack, which broke to the north, and crossed the railway line under the bridge, crossing the Bombay road, he made towards the Powder Works and got into some very heavy ground. After hunting him round for nearly twenty minutes he was caught. Colonel Sheringham next moved off past the Government Botanical Gardens, Ganeshkhind, where great difficulty was experienced, after finding a Jack, in getting him out of close cover, and then he ran only across the garden. He lay up altogether four times, but eventually was killed in cover. This morning's hunt provided some good sport, the weather being excellent. The next meet is at Saswad railway station, on Thursday morning, at five o'clock. Among those present were: H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, Colonel Harris, Mrs. Cunningham, Captains Fowle and Gabb, Dr. Martin, Dr. and Miss Bull, Mrs. Burder, Mrs. Graham, General Gatacre, Miss Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Colonel Rawlins, Captains Geoghegan and Upperton, Colonel Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Cecil Grey, Captain and Mrs. Lane, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Major Blomfield, Mr. Badcock, Miss Swann and others.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND *Vs.* K. O. Y. LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Ganeshkhind eleven were beaten to-day by a team of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Captained by Captain Rogers. The visitors went in first, and on fast wicket put up 213 runs before they were all dismissed, Mr. Trevor contributed 72 and Private Ibbetson 81. These two played a very fine innings. Ganeshkhind went in at 3-40 p.m. and scored 173 of which Lord Harris who played a remarkably good innings scored 84 and Sergeant Elliott 30. The scores are as follows:—

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

First Innings.

Sergt. Stevens, st Herron, b Fowle	16
Second Lieut. Light, b Fowle	5
Second Lieut. Trevor, c and b Fowle	72
Private Ibbetson, c Gabb, b Sharpe	81
Second Lieut. Badcock, c Colonel Harris, b Fowle	1
Second Lieut. Muscroft, b Fowle	0
Lieut. Bond, b Sharpe	0
Bugler Riley, b Sharpe	0
Capt. Rogers, c Stockdale, b Sharpe	13
Bugler Major Allsopp, not out	9
Private Hardy, b Sharpe	0
Extras	16
Total	213

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.
Capt. Fowle	64	1	5
Corporal Sharpe	36	7	5
Capt. Stockdale	15	2	0
Lord Harris	34	0	0
Colonel Harris	22	3	0
Sergt. Elliott	26	1	0

GANESHKHIND.

First Innings.

Lord Harris, b Ibbetson	84
Colonel Harris, b Rogers	1
Surgeon-Major Martin, b Ibbetson	14
Captain Stockdale b Ibbetson	2
Captain Fowle, b Ibbetson	0
Mr Edgerley, c Muscroft, b Rogers	7
Sergeant Elliott, b Stevens	39
Private Herron, b Ibbetson	8
Captain Gabb, b Stevens	6
Corporal Sharpe, not out	7
Private Murphy, c and b Stevens	0
Extras	5
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Capt. Rogers	115	75	4	2
Private Ibbetson	125	52	5	5
Bugler Riley	10	16	6	0
Lieut Badcock	10	9	0	0
Sergt. Steven	30	16	1	3

BUCKRI-EED DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

A Detachment of two Officers and 100 men of the Highland Infantry left Fyzabad for Gorakhpur on Friday afternoon, owing to the disturbed state of the district.

THE COMING TROOPING SEASON.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India to continue the use of the Karachi Route during the next trooping season, on the same scale as hitherto.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Messrs. Deighton, Brooke and Meares, of the Police Department in Burma, are to be transferred as Assistant Superintendents to the Central Provinces, where the supply of Junior Police Officers is very short, so much so that Inspectors are constantly acting in charge of districts.

LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL FUND.

To end of last week seventy-six thousand rupees had been collected by the secretaries of Lord Roberts Memorial Fund. The Committee have decided to allot three thousand pounds towards an equestrian statue of heroic size, including the pedestal. The Government have courteously met the Committee by giving the bronze, which will be of the value of from three to four hundred pounds, so that pounds three thousand net will go towards the statue, and it ought to be a fine one for that money. The choice of an artist rests practically with Lord Roberts himself.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

The section of the East Coast Railway between Godaveri River and Vizianagram, including Coconada and Vizagapatam branches, in all 177 miles in length, was opened for goods traffic on Saturday last, and is ready for inspection prior to opening for passenger traffic before the end of July. It is expected that a further section of fifty-six miles will be opened by the end of December. On 1st January the State will take over the working of the Bezwada-Godaveri sections, so that a length of 323 miles will, by the beginning of next year, be running under the state management. The date of opening of the remaining 200 miles to Cuttack, will depend upon money that becomes available, on the return to duty, within the next few days of Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS JUL 17.

A meeting of delegates of the Northern group of Municipalities took place this morning at Bezwada to elect a representative to the Legislative Council. The result was twenty votes for Mr. Subha Row and five for Mr. Jumbalingam.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dholleras	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 11-16
Bar Silver	33 3-8

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. NELSON, Middlesex Regiment, has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT WATSON, 2-2 d Gurkha Rifles, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Dehra Dun.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSSELYN, R. A., has assumed the temporary command of the Bundelkhand District.

LIEUTENANT BARR, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, has been appointed Secretary to the Transport Cart Committee.

THE grant of one lakh per annum to Volunteer Corps has been made a permanent one. It will be divided into Rs. 45,000 for camps-of-exercise, Rs. 20,000 for field-days, and Rs. 35,000 for buildings and contingencies.

THE appointment of Lieutenant K. F. C. Marshall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to the 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, has been cancelled.

GENERAL leave of absence, in India, from the 15th July to the 12th of October, inclusive, is granted to Captain F. W. Towsey, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

ASSISTANT and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals will in future receive mileage allowances when inspecting camping grounds and roads as well as when inspecting barracks and camps, provided they proceed more than five miles beyond their stations on such duties.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the permanent establishment of 15 salutris for the Remount Department in India, their distribution to the several depots being left to the Director-General of Remounts, as he may think best, irrespective of the number of horses there may be at each depot.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant G. A. Becher, to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 11th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant H. Coope-Smith, to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 13th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant H. H. Cobbe, from the Bengal Lancers to be Squadron Officer. 10th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant J. C. C. Perkins is transferred as Wing Officer from the 43rd Gurkhas.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel H. W. Webster, 30th Punjab Infantry, and Captain K. E. Lean, Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, 90 and 60 days' privilege leave, respectively in India. Lieutenant E. T. Ravenhill, Royal Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant J. G White, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, to England, for 4 months; and Lieutenant W. C. H. Banbury, 40th Bengal Infantry, to England, for 3 months, on private affairs.

COLONEL C. H. HUSSEY, Commandant, Deolali Depot, having completed his five years' tenure of appointment, has been succeeded by Major Eitzherbert, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, who for two season commanded the depot at Karachi. As the importance of Deolali has been much reduced by the establishment of a depot at Karachi, and will be still further reduced by any changes of system, the opportunity might have been taken in the appointment of a new Commandant to economise by reducing the command allowance to Rs. 200, the amount allowed for the command of the wing of a regiment or of a 1st Class Convalescent Depot.

A cowl, says the old proverb, does not make a monk, neither does a long double-breasted black coat, of a decidedly clerical pattern, prove the wearer to be a respectable clergyman. For lack of bearing in mind these maxims, charitable folk in the county of Chester and elsewhere have for some time past been handing over various sums to a man, named Noah Edward Porter in, the erroneous belief that they were thereby promoting certain religious and benevolent objects. Many of the persons thus deceived appear to have been humble people, with whom cash was presumptively not too abundant; for Porter seems to have been a plausible scoundrel, who sometimes preached at street corners, and at other times went about with "collecting books" asking help chiefly on behalf of little children. They were labelled respectively "Pownall-street Mission," "The Children's Summer Excursion Fund," "The Grosvenor-street Mission," and so forth, and from them it appeared that while Mr. Porter was sometimes lucky enough to obtain five shillings, he was content to accept one shilling, and even sixpence, when he could get no more. Mr. Porter in excuse declared that he had only "gone wrong since the 12th of March last, and that before that time his proceedings had been *bona fide*. It appeared, however, that he had been tried before for a similar offence and acquitted. This time Mr. Porter has been less fortunate, for the Cheshire magistrates at Quarter Sessions have sent him to gaol for one month with hard labour.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 30, says:—

Space will prevent my referring at any length this week to the opening of the interesting exhibition of Indian Needlework, at Mr. Lasenby Liberty's, in Regent Street. Princess Christian performed the ceremony, and it was characteristic of her Royal Highness's thoughtfulness that when Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff rose to open the proceedings she sent her equerry to bring up Mr. Liberty who had modestly kept on the back-ground. I hear that the Princess was very pleased with the excellent collection that has been got together, and that before leaving she heartily congratulated Mrs. David Carmichael, the honorary secretary, on the success of her efforts to make the British public acquainted with the previously unknown fact that some really good embroidery is done by native women in India. Sir George Birdwood's learned introduction to the catalogue was gracefully referred to by Sir Mountstuart, and has been favourably commented upon by the *Times* as well as other papers.

The following is the letter of Sir G. Birdwood I refer to:—

LONDON, June 24.

My dear Mr. Moolla,—It is with the sincerest sorrow that I have heard of the sad death of Mr. Jehanghirshah Erachshah Kohiyar. It was but a few months ago that I warmly welcomed him on his calling here with a letter of introduction from my brother Herbert; and I took an interest in him at once, not only because of his great intelligence, and his transparent goodness of nature, but particularly on account also of the high position of responsibility and confidence to which he had risen under the Government of Bombay. It was a source of hearty satisfaction and sympathetic pride to me that a member of the ancient and once glorious race of Parsees should have been found worthy to fill so great an honourable post and with the entire approval, or have personal knowlege of all his superiors. Only yesterday Mr. J. A. Baines, the Indian Abkari Commissioner, was speaking to me in the highest terms of Mr. Kohiyar as an able, official, who had proved in every way worthy of the trust reposed in him by the Bombay Government. Mr. Kohiyar had also an hereditary claim on the friendship of my family, for one of my revered father's excellent friends in Western India was Mr. Farduji Kharshedji Kohiyar, the founder, in 1871, of the "scientific Maktab" at Surat, where Seth Farduji's grandfather, who died in 1897, had originally been agent to the Dutch Factory; an association which carries us all back, in the very flesh as it were, to the 17th Century history of the great East India Company. It is most sad that Mr. Kohiyar, while in the prime of his useful life, should so unexpectedly have been cut off from the career of public duty and honour that still lay before him, and I deeply regret that owing to the state of my health, and the great inconvenience of reaching Woking from Acton a Sunday, I shall not be able to meet you and his other friends to be assembled there to-morrow, in order to express to you personally the deep regard felt by my brother Herbert and myself for Mr. Kohiyar, as also my respectful condolences with yourselves. I beg, therefore, that you will act for me in placing the accompanying wreath on his bier. I will also ask you to most kindly convey to his family in Bombay the expression of sincerest sympathy with them in their bereavement. It should be a consolation to them to know with what affectionate solicitude his sick-bed was attended by his compatriots in London, Mr. Bhownaggree, Mr. Bomanji, Dr. Barjorji, and yourself, and the last duties discharged towards his earthly remains. I have just written out a short obituary notice of Mr. Kohiyar to submit to the Editor of the *Times*, who I hope may accept it and publish it either in whole or in part next week, and I remain very sincerely, yours &c.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

A Zoroastrian friend sends me the following:—"The small community of Parsees in London had a very painful duty to perform on Sunday, the 25th inst., when the remains of Mr. Jehangirshaw Erachshaw Kohiyar were taken to their last resting-place at the Zoroastrian cemetery, at Woking. At about eleven a.m. the friends of the deceased gentleman, some of whom had come up from long distances in the country for the occasion, began to arrive, amongst them being Surgeon-Major Damania, Dr. Barjorjee, Dr. Sorab Narimun, Dr. Khory, Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Samuel Digby, M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., J. C. Readymoney, D. E. Vacha, N. J. Moolla, Sohab Setna, E. M. Setna, Dinumssy, J. D. Colah, R. Dadabhoy, M. Mehta, R. P. Jehangir, D. Bahadurji, Merwan Dalal, B. J. Dalal, D. P. Cama, Framji Cama, B. R. Bomanji, K. R. Bomanji, J. J. Guzlar, K. H. Day, M. M. Murzban, K. A. Gaswala, B. A. Das, and F. P. Jehanghir. Sir George Bidwood who had expressed a wish to attend the funeral was unable to do so, but wrote a very sympathetic letter to Mr. Moolla. He very kindly sent a wreath, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree also placed on the coffin a very pretty one. On arrival at Woking the coffin was carried to the small building in the cemetery, the mourners forming a procession, which followed at a respectful distance. Dr. Khory and Mr. Murzban who belong to the priestly section of the Parsees officiated in the performance of the ceremony according to custom. The funeral party returned to town by an afternoon train. The deceased who had served Government most diligently and conscientiously was highly respected by all those who knew him officially or otherwise. Lord Reay wrote as follows to Mr. Bomanji on hearing the news:—"With the greatest concern I heard of Mr. Kohiyar's lamentable death. Will you oblige me by giving the expression of my sincere sympathy to his relatives. His loss will be felt by his family in the first place on whom it inflicts a deep sorrow. But it will also be felt by all officials at the Secretariat, in which he had distinguished himself by the admirable manner in which he performed his various duties. The high opinion which the Chief Secretaries under whom he served entertained of him was brought to my notice, and I share the feelings which Mr. Nugent and Mr. McKenzie will no doubt give expression to on hearing of Mr. Kohiyar's departure at an early age." Sir James Peile and Sir William Wedderburn have also expressed their feelings in kind and sympathetic terms. There is, I may add, a widely-expressed wish here that as Mr. Kohiyar admittedly ruined his health by a too conscientious discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of his office, the Government of Bombay may be able to make some slight provision for his widow and family.

The soirée of the National Indian Association, held at the Imperial Institute the night before last, was numerously attended. Miss Manning received her guests, among whom were the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Hobhouse, Sir A. C. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Mr. and Mrs. Shephard, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Reubens, Sir Raymond West, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. Newcome Fox, Dr. Khory, Mr. B. R. Bomanji, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, &c. As usual at these parties there was a great display of Oriental dresses, a good idea of which is given by the illustration in this morning's issue of that enterprising publication the *Daily Graphic*. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—It would be a graceful act on the part of all who signed the Memorial of the "Indian Currency Association" to join now in forwarding an address of thanks to Lord Herschell and his committee, for the laborious and difficult task involved on them to solve the problem for a plan to reform the Indian Currency. It cannot be denied they have done a thoroughly good and magnificent work. India lingered under a debased currency for the last twenty-three years, (caused partly by Germany going in for a gold standard, but mostly by the action of the Latin Union closing the mints) she faced boldly through her difficulties, and to-day a new era is opened to her, she is to reap the fruits from the labours of Lord Herschell's Committee, and we hope she will enjoy the benefit of it for many years to come.

I would respectfully suggest that the "Indian Currency Association" do get up the address, adapting the same at public meetings to be held simultaneously, in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; and to be largely signed by all interested in Currency Reform. It would be nothing else in my opinion but a just tribute of justice.—Yours, &c.,

Rome, June 30. J. S.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy, Lord William Beresford and Colonel Ardagh have given liberal subscriptions to the Ghurka Orphan Education Fund, which has been established to support and educate the sons of Ghurka soldiers who have retired on pension or been killed in action, or who have died in British territory.

CAPTAIN POWELL met Colonel Hutchinson at the Babusar pass on the 6th instant. Captain Powell is the officer in charge of the advanced section of the 23rd Pioneers. He reports that the progress still made is exceedingly satisfactory.

MR. HALLEN, head of Civil Veterinary Department, retires in February next, and his successor will be appointed from the ranks of the Civil Veterinary Department. There is no prospect of an extension being given to Mr. Hallen, nor of a Covenanted Civilian or any other outsider being brought in to succeed him.

IT is stated, with reference to China's attitude in respect to the Geary Act, that the Viceroy Li Hungchang has told Dr. Macgowan that the Chinese government should have retaliated promptly on the United States, but that he now approves the arrangement of a new treaty on terms of reciprocity.

ON the afternoon of June 24, the gunpowder factory at Sam Yuen Lee, outside Canton City, was the scene of a tremendous explosion. The factory was totally wrecked and several hundreds of houses in the vicinity were destroyed. The village of Yiu Toi, separated from the factory by a stream, was a yerely shaken and over three hundred houses were knocked down. Several other villages suffered to an almost equal extent. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained but it must be very great. The explosion occurred through the carelessness of some soldiers who had been removing gunpowder from the magazine. The day being rainy, their clothes had got wet, and they hung them to dry before a fire in an outhouse. The clothes caught fire and set fire to the out house. Chinese like, everybody about the place fled, and in due time the fire reached the magazine, with the result stated.

THAT the cow-killing agitation will receive a wholesome check by a judgment delivered in the N.-W. P. High Court on Friday is a fact of which there can be no question, says the local paper. As will be seen from the report elsewhere, the matter was brought under notice of the Court by some prisoners who had the temerity to appeal for a remission of the sentences passed on them by the Deputy Magistrate of Azamgarh for their share in a riot of the prevalent type last January. There was no question about the facts. A mob of Hindus seized a heard of forty or fifty cattle that were being driven to Benares, beat off the police who attempted to rescue the beasts, and have never restored them to this day. The sentence on those convicted was a year's rigorous imprisonment, but they seem to have thought that they might get this mitigated by pleading religious conviction. Instead of this they have had their punishment enhanced by the High Court to four years' rigorous imprisonment; and the Chief Justice, who delivered the judgment of the Court, has had an opportunity of making some remarks upon the attitude which justice takes towards those who embark in "a species of civil war" on the strength of their religious feelings which admit of no misinterpretation. It is a fortunate accident that brought this case up before the High Court at such an appropriate moment. The enhanced sentences will carry a most salutary lesson to the populace.

DR. H. WARTH, Officiating Superintendent of the Central Museum, Madras, who for the past six weeks has been engaged on a collecting expedition on the Pulneys, has now proceeded to the Trichinopoly District for a further exploration of the phosphate bearing tracts in the Perambalur taluq. An additional staff has left Madras to join him at the latter place, and he is expected to complete this task and return to Madras about the middle of this month.

NEWS confirming the reported move of Chinese troops on to the Pamirs has been received, and it is reported that farther reinforcements are on the way to Yarkand. Nothing has yet been heard of the progress of the Russian expeditionary force which left Ferghana on June 1st.

WE hear from the Khagan Valley that the 23rd Pioneers have received definite orders to prepare to pass the winter within the limits of the Gilgit agency. They will probably be quartered at Burji. The Pioneers will now devote their attention to the most difficult parts of the road to Chilas, while local tribal labour will probably be employed on the easier sections.

UPON the report of M. Daniloff, a well-known Russian engineer, the St. Petersburg Ministry, a Odessa Correspondent says, is once more being pressed to consider the alleged feasible project of connecting the Black Sea and the Azoff with the Caspian. M. Daniloff's survey goes to show that there are no particular physical difficulties in the way of constructing this important water-way, if the Don and its tributary the Manytch, be made the western starting point of the Caspian Canal. It is pointed out that the opening of this water junction between the two seas would in a manner revolutionise Russia's trade with Persia, Central Asia, and India by reducing the present cost of transport by the Transcaucasian Railway.

A CHARACTERISTICALLY playful note of Thackeray is printed by his kinsman, Mr. Francis St. John Thackeray, in "Temple Bar." It is as follows: 4 May. How dy do, my dear old Davus? Read the "Cornhill Magazine" for May; the article Little Scholars is by my dear old fat Anny. She sends you her love, so does Minny. We're going out to drive. We've got to hosses in our carrige now. The Magazine goes on increasing, and how much do you think my next twelve months' earnings and receipts will be if I work? 10,000*l*. Cockadoodleoodloodle. We are going to spend 4,000 in building a new house on Palace-green, Kensington. We have our health. We have brought Granny and G. P. to live at Bromptoncrescent, close by us, and we are my dear old Davus's Faithful, W.M. A.I. & H.M.T. "Strange it is," adds Mr. St. John Thackeray, in concluding his interesting reminiscences, "that if Thackerary were now alive he would still be only eighty-one—or two years younger than Tennyson when he died, and than Gladstone is now. But I remember his saying to me, after finishing one of his books, 'I have taken too many crops out of the brain.'"

ALTHOUGH there has always been some doubt about the exact date of the death of Orlando di Lassus, the Belgians have decided to celebrate next year the tercentenary of the great sixteenth century composer who founded the Munich school, and who in his day was deemed one of the most progressive of musical reformers. The Belgian Government have contributed 2,000*l*. towards the expenses of the celebration at Di Lassus' native town of Mons, and the festival is to last two days, the first being devoted to a choral contest open to all comers, and the second to a monster concert and historical procession.

WRITING of the extraordinary series of burglaries, the author of which, a clerk, has just been captured by the Police of Vienna, a correspondent in that city says: At present thirteen burglaries have been traced to the prisoner, and yesterday all the persons from whom goods have been stolen during the last five years were invited by the police to view the miscellaneous collection of articles which has been found in his lodgings, and which fills a large room, though everything that he considered really valuable has been pawned by him. These things are being redeemed so that they also may be offered for inspection to the public. Among the burglar's property was found a note-book, in which he kept a diary, writing the date of each burglary, and even how often he returned to the house upon which he was engaged to carry away his booty. The diary gives a complete clue to his character, for it contains his views upon all that has happened during the last five years and the details of about twenty love affairs he carried on. He never in all his burglar's career trusted either man or woman with his secret.

A TELEGRAM from Tiumen, in Siberia, states that the position there is extremely critical, and bordering upon acute famine. The usually large influx of prisoners and emigrants, the former amounting this summer to nearly thirty thousand, has caused a dearth of foodstuffs, which it is not easy to supply, owing to the late abnormally long winter, and the present backward season.

UNDER the title of "Railway Enterprise in the United Kingdom," Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are about to publish an elaborate work in two volumes, by Mr. Athol Mayhew, wherein a comprehensive account will be given of the rise and development of our English railways, together with such information regarding the construction, maintenance, and working of the lines and their rolling stock as may be of value to the student and of interest to the general public. The various chapters will deal with every detail of railway economy in its latest stage, and will be accompanied by its numerous Woodbury gravure illustrations.

COINCIDENCES sometimes happen to confirm the Russian peasant in his faith. A few days ago a number of men, women, and children at Yefremoff, in the Government of Tula, summoned the village pope and elders out into the parched field to lead their invocations for the sorely-needed rain. The day was excessively hot, with a clear and cloudless firmament. Scarcely, however, were the prayers ended than a thunderstorm broke over the jubilant suppliants, and torrents of rain began to fall. With common accord the pastor and villagers, with drenched garments, made for the church to prostrate themselves in a thanksgiving service.

IT was in the same Government of Tula, by the way, that on the occasion of the opening of the first railway, a numerous party of peasants—headed by the village priest, cross-bearer, and thurifer—placed themselves on the line in front of the approaching pioneer train. If, they said, this monster is an invention of the devil its progress will be arrested, if not, it must pass over our bodies. Fortunately, the conductors of the train were enabled to bring it to a standstill just in time. It was only under special safeguards adopted by the railway officials that the trains proceeded unchecked by such popular manifestations, until the superstition was finally dispelled.

THE mania for athletic performances in France, a Paris Correspondent says, shows no signs of abating. M. Grandin, who was Mayor of Saint-Germain a couple of years ago, has set out on a walking tour from Paris to the Chicago Exhibition. A previous walker to America having taken the route *via* Siberia, the Behring Straits, and British Columbia. M. Grandin, no doubt by way of a change, will go round the other way, *via* Havre and New York. He has consented to take the steamer for this portion of the trip, but his admirers need feel no anxiety for his reputation. M. Grandin intends to walk even on the steamer, and he hopes to accomplish a mean distance of twenty-two miles a day, between stem and stern, weather permitting.

Two English clergymen travelling in the East recently telegraphed to the British Consul at a town they were approaching, not far from the Armenian frontier, in Persia—"Two English clergymen will reach you on Wednesday." On arriving on the day named they found the Consul was out, and no preparations had been made to receive them. On his return the Consul explained that the message he received ran—"Two worthless persons will reach you on Wednesday." So he knew something was going to happen, and perhaps thought it advisable to be out of the way. However, he duly made up by his hospitality, as British Consuls in those parts are always ready to do, for any apparent coldness in the reception of the travellers.

A BELGRADE Correspondent observes that the impeachment of the late Servian Cabinet for violation of the Constitution, which has been voted by the Skupshtina, causes some embarrassment to the Government, as it is in opposition to its policy of conciliation, and moreover creates a precedent which in a country like Servia, where party passion runs high, may be used against its own members in the event of the other side getting the upper hand at a future election. The present Cabinet holds power by an Act which in itself was a violation of constitutional usage, and, although the result of the elections gave it plenary absolution, a sudden reversal of popular feeling on some quite irrelevant question might place them at the mercy of their political enemies.

THE next competitive examination of Militia Subalterns for commissions in the army will be held on the 26th and 27th Sept. The examination in London will take place at the London University, Burlington-gardens. Fifty-four commissions will be awarded, of which there will be ten for Cavalry, two for Royal Artillery, and forty-two for Infantry. These numbers will be respectively subject to reduction in the event of any of the successful candidates preferring Indian Staff Corps, for which four commissions will be given. A candidate who is over twenty-three years of age on the first day of the examination will not be eligible for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian mercantile service will be celebrated during next month with much pomp at Archangel. It was in that port on the White Sea that Peter the Great formally laid the keel of the first Russian merchant ship in July, 1693. It is a common saying that Archangel is built on English soil. In the early days, long before Peter had acquired his "window on the Neva to keep an eye upon Europe," Archangel was annually visited by a numerous fleet of British vessels, and these nearly went out in sand, pebble, or earthen ballast, which was discharged ashore in mounds, and was subsequently levelled to form a basement for new buildings.

AT Strassfurt the other day an elderly couple, tired of life, made a compact to rid themselves of their troubles. To this end they erected two poles, with a crossbeam, to which they attached two ropes. They were to place their heads in the noose at the same time, and at a given signal—the word "Go"—from the wife, they were to hang in the air. The word was given, when the wife, turning round, with a view to see if her husband was true, saw he had drawn his head out and was looking calmly at what she was doing. She quickly released her head, and roundly upbraided him for not carrying out his part of the bargain. After some recriminations the pair resolved to live longer, and forthwith pulled up the gallows.

ZADKIEL in his forecast for June has no indication that the most generous interpretation could construe as foretelling the naval disaster which is the event of the month. But it is only fair to a frequently discredited authority to point out two sentences which are not wholly lacking confirmation "Fashonable weddings," it is written, "will be very numerous towards the end of this month. In all probability a Royal marriage will take place." The Royal wedding does not come within the exact limits of the month, but it is near enough for the Voice of the Stars. The other prophecy, more accurate, states that in this month of June "Paris will be the scene of tumultuous excitement." When we recall the incidents in connection with the French Pigott case in the Assembly, it must be admitted that this is pretty near for Zadkiel.

THE Rosati, an association composed of poets and artists, to which the eminent painter, M. Carolus Duran, belongs, have been feteing the memory of La Fontaine. It had been arranged that amidst the public rejoicings a statue of the author of the "Fables" and "Contes" was to be unveiled, and orders had been given for a casting in brass. The ceremony, however, was delayed owing to a trifling accident. The founder delivered a statue which turned out to be a statue not of the man required, but of a more famous writer, Moliere. Naturally, the circumstance has given rise to a good deal of pleasantry. As it would have been inconvenient to put off the fete, the promoters decided to borrow a counterfeit presentment of La Fontaine, and erect it temporarily in the place marked out for the statue. After a great deal of trouble and research a bust of the fabulist was discovered at the Hotel du bon La Fontaine in the Rue de Grenelle in Paris, and the proprietor of the hotel obligingly consented to part with it for a while.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE prospects of Polo in Bombay, especially as far as the coming tournament in October is concerned, are decidedly bright. Little need be said of polo locally; beyond that it is played with the same zeal as heretofore. But there will be two serious gaps in the Bombay representative team for the great event three months hence. Mr. E. E. Steel has gone Home, and Mr. F. A. Prevost (the indefatigable Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Gymknana Polo Club) follows his friend in September. To make matters worse, Mr. Barton has practically given polo up. These vacancies will be hard to fill, and, whatever Bombay's chances in the tournament may have been, they are certainly further discounted now. However pluckily her champions may struggle, she cannot hope to withstand such formidable combinations as will probably visit Bombay in October. Who will form the local four, it is not easy to say. Patiala has promised to send down a team, Jodhpur and the Vicar-ul-Mulk may do so too, but it is doubtful. Calcutta, including the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, is a certainty, as also are the Poona Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars from Mhow and Poona. These are the teams who have so far written about taking part in the tournament. Patiala is very strong, and should on form, win easily. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the "gallery," that its representatives may draw a bye. Should Jodhpore and Vicar-ul-Mulk put in an appearance, a close game will in all probability result between them: but Calcutta, headed by the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, should have no difficulty in being left in the final to tackle Patiala. But of the issue there can be no doubt. They are old antagonists, and Patiala has always won. There is a melancholy interest attached to the 7th Hussars' team. The late deplorable drowning accident at Poona has bereft the regiment of Messrs. Sutton and Crawley, two of their best players: yet in spite of this the Cavalrymen will put a team in the field who will, no doubt acquit themselves creditably. Where Patiala will score is more in the matter of horseflesh perhaps, than in anything else, with wealth to back them up they can command the best of ponies. Here Vicar-ul Mulk's and the Jodhpore teams will run them close: but there is a certain amount of skill also attached to the Punjabis which the others mentioned, can hardly claim. The Maharajah of Kuch Behar is about the best player at Polo in India; but his colleagues are not in the same "street" with him. The Patiala four are all good, and "not many points behind Kuch Behar; and herein lies their strength. Why, we might ask, now that polo tournaments are the order of the day, do not the Native Princes who affect the game get up a team of their own and compete for the trophies that are offered in places where it may be convenient for these Princes to assemble? No combination would have the faintest chance against Kuch Behar, Bhawalpur, Alsur Jung and Patiala.

THE LATE MR. R. H. SHOWELL.

**DOUBTLESS, many old friends will regret to hear of the death of Mr. R. H. Showell, formerly second Magistrate of Police at Bombay, which took place on the 21st ultimo at Shepherd's Bush, London, at the age of seventy-eight years. To speak of the commencement of Mr. Showell's service is to refer to affairs in Bombay half a century ago. He entered the Government service in May 1834, as head clerk in the Collector's office at Rutnagherry, and after holding the post for two years, he was appointed head accountant and cashier in the General

SIMULTANEOUS C. S. EXAMINATIONS AND HOME MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA.

The following is the concluding portion of the proceedings of Saturday's public meeting :—

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved that " This meeting accords its best thanks to the Hon. members for South Edinburgh, the Hon. member for South Finsbury, and other Hon. members of the House of Commons, who voted in favour of the resolution, regarding the holding of Simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service, as well as to the British Committee of Congress, and other friends, who actively exerted themselves in the matter.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Javerilal said : This proposition refers to what I may call the personal aspect of the resolution of the House of Commons on simultaneous examinations. That resolution was moved, as you all know, by Mr. Herbert Paul. The hon. member for South Edinburgh seems so far to be hiding his light under the bushel but he bids fair to take a distinguished place among the small minority of Indian reformers in the house. (Hear, hear).. These friends of India have to work against many disadvantages. Indian questions are, in the first place, a hard study and make great demands upon their time and attention. The house generally takes a languid interest in them. The only reward of our friends is the approval of their own conscience and the thanks of a grateful people for any service they do in the interest of a just and sympathetic policy. The present house has surpassed its predecessors, whether we look to the number of Indian questions brought to the front, or the sense of responsibility shown in their discussion. I dare say the honorable member for Central Finsbury (Mr. Dadabhai), who seconded Mr. Paul's resolution, regards it as a piece of singular good fortune that he should be able during his first session in Parliament to achieve an object so nearest his heart. (Applause). It was an object which he had been striving to attain for the last twenty-five years. But Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Paul would have been able to do little, had not those eighty-two sturdy members of the House chivalrously stood by them in the hour of need. These supporters, gentlemen, who showed the courage of their convictions, have the strongest claims upon our gratitude. Each of them has in his own person given proof of that trait in the national character of a Briton, namely, a love of justice and fair play. (Cheers.) But it was not simply a question of justice or fair play, or of good policy either. It was a question of England's word. (Hear, hear). It was a question of what is the loss to Europeans of a few places in the Civil Service of India, compared to the honour and reputation of the British Government for good faith. ' I would sacrifice Gwalior,' said the Duke of Wellington in 1802, ' and any frontier of India ten times over in order to preserve our character for scrupulous good faith.' That character for scrupulous good faith which the Duke held as above all price has been vindicated by this resolution. And it is no exaggeration to say that British statesmanship and British honour are made to stand on a far higher pedestal in the eyes of all India to-day than at any period in recent Indian history. (Cheers). The Queen's Proclamation held out solemn pledges. The resolution of the house is a noble fulfilment of a noble pledge. (Applause). But, gentlemen, we must not be jubilant. There are difficulties in the path of the carrying out of this resolution which we cannot afford to disregard. One such difficulty is to be found in the reactionary and illiberal counsels of a small body of powerful men who dominate and mould the policy of the Indian Government. It seems as if their wish is that the Indian people should get what they want, not as a matter of right, even though that right is unquestionable, but as a matter of favour. Some such notion as this seems to underlie the whole of the opposition shown to the resolution, whether in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords, whether by the English press generally in England, or by the Anglo-Indian press in this country. There is evidently a struggle between duty on the one hand and interest on the other. In such a conflict we all know how interest prevails. The objections against simultaneous examinations deserving of notice are chiefly two. One is that competition is not the best test of fitness in a ruler of India. The other is that open competition in India would overwhelm the service with Indians. Such objections would be intelligible enough if made by Englishmen insufficiently familiar with the progress of India in education and civilization, but coming from statesmen of the highest reputation, such as ex-Viceroys and ex-Secretaries of State, they seem not a little strange. (Hear, hear.) It is surprising that these great men should forget the past history of this question, forget what they themselves had said or placed on record when in office, and when acting under a full sense of responsibility. (Hear, hear). To take only one instance. The Duke of Argyll, referring to the resolution, remarked that he could conceive nothing more fatal than the system of open competition for the civil service in India. It would flood the service largely with Natives. Now, gentlemen, no one can speak of the Duke without high respect for his character and learning. But one is at a loss to reconcile this opinion of his with the statement made by him in the House of Lords when holding the responsible office of Secretary of State for India. The Duke was in charge of the bill, known as the Governor General of India bill, in 1869. In moving in the House of Lords, on the 11th March 1869, the second reading of this bill, which subsequently became the statute of 1870, his Grace was pleased to say that ' while professing to open every office of profit and employment under the company or the crown to the natives of India,we practically excluded them by laying down regulations which we knew natives could never fulfil. If the only door of admission to the Civil Service of India is a competitive examination in London, what chance or what possibility is there of natives of India acquiring that fair share of the administration of their own country which their education and their abilities would enable them to fulfil, and therefore entitle them to posses." The Duke ridiculed as 'a farce' the idea of nine Government of India scholarships placed at the disposal of natives of India for competitive examinations in England fulfilling in any way the pledges of the Crown and Parliament. And he stated his belief that ' by competitive examinations conducted at Calcutta or even by pure selections, it will be quite possible for the Indian Government to secure able,excellent and efficient administrators.' Competitive examination, according to the Duke, is not perhaps the best method of getting the best men for the public service, but it is an escape from many difficulties, and when you have only a choice of difficulties, competitive examination gives on the whole a much better chance of success than the pure nepotism of the old Court of Directors. This was the Duke's view in 1869. The Duke, however, thought that there would be no political jobbery at the hands of the Government of India and for this reason preferred a system of selections without examination to open competition in India. The statute was passed in 1870. It was not, however, until nine long years after that the rules framed under the statute received the sanction of the Secretary of State and were put to work by the creation of a statutory service. This statutory service proved a failure and no wonder. It was looked down upon from the moment it was created, the men who got into it being generally nominated more by favour than by proved merit and ability. (Hear, hear.) With the abolition of the statutory service, however, the educated classes have lost one-sixth of the appointments annually made in India for the recruitment of the Civil Service. True, the statutory service has given place to the provincial service, consisting of some 93 appointments taken from the schedule of appointments under the Act of 1861 and amalgamated with posts in the higher executive and judicial grades of the subordinate service. But it is a fact that no appointment of a native of India has to this day been made to this provincial service. (Hear, hear.) We have thus a series of steps taken to admit natives of Indian to the Civil Service without examination. There is, first, the statute of 1870, followed nine years later by a set of rules under that statute, then the creation of a statutory service, and lastly, on the abolition of the statutory service, the organization of a provincial service. All these steps are so many admissions on the part of Government that natives of India are fit to hold offices in the Covenanted Service without examination in their own country. If, then, they are fit to enter the Civil Service without any competitive examination in India as to their intellectual or moral or physical fitness, it follows logically that they are much more fit when they have passed in open competition in India, tests, identical with those in England. (Cheers.) Again, in any consideration of the merits of competition *versus* selection, it is to be borne in mind that for a selection to turn out good it is essential that you should thoroughly know the men you select. But you cannot possibly know the men, far less know them thoroughly, where the area of selection is large, as it must be in a country like India. There is very great scope for favouritism if not for political jobbery which the Duke of Argyll so much dreaded. (Hear, Hear.) In open competition there is no scope for a breath of this suspicion, however wide the area of selection may be. Competition comes to help where pure selection fails. It is said that the gift of ruling and the art of answering questions on paper are not always found united in the same person. But surely Eng'and cannot claim a monopoly in this respect. As my friend, Mr. Gokhalé, has just said, India can show many capable administrators. As to the racial difficulty, it is a sufficient answer to say that nearly the whole of the judicial service is filled with natives. I now come to the second objection urged by the Duke, namely, that open competition in India will overwhelm the service with Indians. This fear would seem to be groundless when we remember that there are not at present the requisite facilities for training and educating candidates so as to qualify them for the service, and that, moreover, the candidates have to pass stiff examinations in a foreign tongue. But if there is a well-grounded belief that these defects in the proper equipment of candidates will be supplied under the stimulus of demand for higher education, it is surely possible to arrive at a solution of the question by assigning for open competition in India a reasonable number of appointments out of those available for annual recruitment for the civil service. (Hear, hear.) Again, as to the necessity of candidates successful in India being imbued with the spirit of English institutions, and of the English methods of administration, this is admitted. And it can be met by a provision requiring the successful candidate to reside for two years at any of the Universities in England during the most impressionable period of his life. Thus, all that the educated classes claim is fair play. They seek no favour. They disdain to have the hall-mark of inferiority stamped upon them by their admission to the Civil Service by the backdoor. (Hear, hear.) They wish to be placed on a footing of equality with other classes of Her Majesty's subjects,—an equality which has been pledged to them by the British Government. Let the bases of England's policy towards India be those of justice and trust, and she will find that this justice, this trust is repaid a hundredfold in their loyalty and goodwill, and that her supremacy over the Indian Empire will be assured for ever. (Cheers.) It is in this spirit that we hope Lord Lansdowne will approach the examination of this subject. We are sure his Excellency will be true to the people of India, remembering that

He's true to God who's true to man, wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us ; and they are slavesmost base,
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all their race'

(Loud cheers and applause.)

Mr. Daji Abajee Khare, in seconding the proposition said :—Mr. President and gentlemen, I rise to second this proposition so ably and eloquently proposed by my friend Mr. Javerilal. There can be no question as to the immense obligations which Mr. Paul and those who voted with him on that memorable occasion have laid us under. I call, gentlemen, the occasion on which this resolution about simultaneous examinations was passed, a memorable one, and I do so advisedly, because that resolution of the House of Commons has redeemed the name of British Justice and freed it from the aspersions which have been thrown against it, not always without good reasons. (Hear, hear.) Not that this was due to the dull sense of honesty of theBritish nation. The British nation I am happy and proud to say is quite sound at the core. But it takes a good deal to rouse the British lion. But when once aroused there is no beguiling it by smooth phrases and oily and unituous words. This is exactly what has happened in the present instance. For long time past the promises of England to the natives of this country about equal treatment have continued to be broken, and the British Public never knew about them. There was a wail raised in this country chiefly by our illustrious townsman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—(cheers)—but good care was taken not to allow that pitious voice reaching their ears. But now at last they have heard the sound, they have been awakened and they have acted, and I have no doubt this present action is but an earnest of their future vigilence. But it is not Mr. Dadabhai alone whose voice has effected this marvellous change. There is that noble band of our champions in England both in the House and out of it, without whose hearty co-operation Mr. Dadabhai's voice would have been a voice in the wilderness. There are Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, Mr. Shewan, Mr. Paul, Mr. McLaren and a host of those who take a just pride in seeing that this country is accorded a fair treatment and to all these gentlemen our heartfelt thanks are due, and we must not understand that it is only one of the two great parties in the House that concerns itself with our welfare. We have friends in both parties and it is a matter of the greatest joy to me that, as far as this resolution is concerned, some of those who voted for it are Conservatives. I hope and trust that will not be a solitary instance of sympathy towards us from both the sides of the House. The more the knowledge about our rights and grievances is disseminated in England, the greater will be the desire of all parties to take up our cause. Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, do not suppose that you will have done your duty by passing this proposition and your champions will not appreciate your thanks if you will confine your actions of the activity of to-night only. The real thanks which I am sure they expect at your hands is energetic action in this country by yourselves. They are doing their best to assist you from afar but they cannot help you unless you help yourselves. Do not therefore sit idle. Meet the work of your friends in England by energetic work here,and let voice and action rebound from one country to the other, and by action bring forth a consumation which will be honourable to England as well as honourable to yourselves. (Cheers.)

Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar, who was cordially received, said :—I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution so ably proposed and seconded by my esteemed friends Messrs Javerilal and Khare. The previous speakers have one and all fully dwelt on the various points bearing on the holding of Simultaneous Examinations in England and India ; and I will not further trespass on your time by traversing the same ground over again. Suffice it to say the measure has my full sympathy. I will however beg leave to say this much, that Mr. Paul is the latest acquisition to the small band of India's friends in parliament and his success in almost his first attempt on behalf of India is an earnest of the fruitful service we may expect to get from him hereafter. We are met here to express our gratitude to Mr. Paul and others, and I feel I am echoing the sentiment of all of you when I say Mr. Paul and his supporters have eminently deserved it. Gratitude is a feeling in which we Indians are acknowledged to excel. (Cheers.) We are deeply sensible of any services that our friends do to us, and we are always ready to acknowledge our obligations. In Mr. Paul's case we feel gratitude not only in the customary meaning of being thankful for service done, but also in that comic definition of it, that is " a lively sense of favours to come." There is a further duty we owe to ourselves and to our friends like Mr. Paul which you will permit me to mention. It is a standing complaint against us that when any services are done to us by our English friends, men like Mr. Hume, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, Mr. Smith, Mr. Shwan, and others we are excessively demonstrative and profuse in our expressions of gratitude to them. But the moment we are called to make any sacrifices to give a practical proof of our enthusiasm, we signally fail. I need hardly remind you of the occasions on which we have been weighed and found wanting. Some of them call to mind melancholy memories. We could get no better champions than the late Professor Fawcet, (cheers)—and Mr. Bradlaugh (renewed cheers.) But how did we requite their services? Bombay after the demonstration of a public meeting presided over by Lord Reay (cheers) could raise only about rupees six thousand for Mr. Fawcett's memorial. In the case of Mr. Bradlaugh we behaved even more shabbily. All India could not raise ten thousand rupees which were needed to liberate Mr. Bradlaugh's library. (Cries of shame.) In the case of the Congress and the British Committee, you well know how we have displeased Mr. Hume, Mr. Caine and others by our indifference and untimely parsimony. We have fully deserved the many hard things said of us, and we have done all in our power to lose the sympathy and help of our friends, if their own generosity had not kept them to their work. On such a pleasant occasion of thanks giving it is disagreeable to be reminded of these unpleasant things, but as we have met here to thank Mr. Paul I wish to remined you that our duty does not end with expressing verbal thanks. It is a true saying that God helps those who help themselves. We must learn to help ourselves. The help we are getting from our English friends is invaluable and we cannot be too thankful to them for it. But if that help is to be effective we must strive here to strengthen their hands. We must supply them with facts and authentic information on those subjects on which we desire them to work. We must above all supply them with the sinews of war. Nothing in English public life is to be accomplished without funds. We must learn to put our hands deep into our pocket. We have recently heard of an India Party being formed in Parliament. Our friends like Sir Willam Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Navroji (cheers) will, we may be sure, never fail to,work incessantly and unweardily for us. But in order that they may be cheered in their labours, we must assure them of our own co-operation and self-sacrifice. Gentlemen, let me hope this occasoin of thanking Mr. Paul will serve to remind us of our duty in this respect. Let us assure Mr. Paul and his co-workers that ours are not mere empty thanks, that we shall deserve their services by work and sacrifice on our own part. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Amirudin Tyebji said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition which has been put before you so well by my friend Mr. Javerilal. After the elaborate speeches to which we have already listened, it would be unpardonable in me if I were to take up your time with any lengthy remarks. There are however, one or two points to which I wish briefly to refer before I resume my seat. I think the pledges which our rulers have, from time to time, given to the people of this country in the past require that the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service should be held simultaneously in England and India. (Hear, hear.) At present although the examination is in theory open to the natives of this country, practically it is closed against us,—(shame)—because Indian parents naturally hesitate to send their sons at a tender age and at enormous cost, thousands of miles away from their homes on the mere chance of passing a very difficult examination. But although I think the examination should be held simultaneously in England and India, I am strongly of opinion that the candidates who pass in India should be compulsorily required to stay for two years in England. Gentlemen, I have myself spent many years in England and I can assure you that a two years' stay there will have a very healthy influence on our young men. I am very glad, therefore, that this point has been prominently insisted upon in the memorial which has been submitted for your approval. (Applause.)

Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas said : It gives me great pleasure to support this resolution. I feel convinced that the simultaneous examinations will eventually prove most beneficial to our moral and material progress, (applause). It will stimulate our spirit of enterprise, and promote selfhelp in the direction of high education to a larger extent than hitherto. Again, the impetus to matters social will be considerable. So that on all hands the advantages will be overwhelming both to the rules and the ruled. (Applause.) There is nothing so much wanted in the good Government of the country as broader sympathy towards the people and greater contentment among them. The simultaneous Examinations will be one important means towards that end. (Hear hear.) With these observations I cordially support the resolution. (Cheers.)

The proposition, was carried by acclamation.

Professor G. K. Gokhale then proposed the adoption of the memorial to the House of Commons regarding Home Military Charges of India. The memorial ran as follows :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of Pherozsha M. Mehta, Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the Bombay Presidency, in India, held on 15th July, 1893,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your petitioner, on behalf of the Inhabitants of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled, respectfully ventures to approach your Honourable House with the humble prayer that your Honourable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to inquire into the Home Military Charges of India, with a view to redress the grievance long felt by the Indian people that since the transfer of the Government of this country from the East India Company to the Crown, various heavy charges, which, in fairness and equity, ought to have been borne by the Imperial Exchequer, have been, year after year, thrown on the Exchequer of India, in spite of strong and repeated remonstrances from successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India, as well as from recognised public bodies

2. That your petitioner would respectfully point out, that nearly twenty years ago, a Select Committee of the House of Commons made an exhaustive inquiry into those Home Military Charges of India and unanimously reported as follows :—" Your Committee have received an impression from these sources that charges have, in some instances, been imposed on India, which ought to have been borne by England. Your Committee have, however, been assured by various witnesses that a very general desire prevails among the different English Departments not to throw any charge upon India improperly. Your Committee cannot too strongly insist on the importance of securing for India strict impartiality in all her financial arrangements with this country, and they agree in the opinion, which was very emphatically expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury, that the most effectual way of securing financial justice for India is for the House of Commons to be constantly watchful on her behalf." The recommendation of the Committee, however, does not seem to have ever been acted upon, while increased charges have, till now, continued to be unjustly thrown on the Indian revenues by the British Treasury and the War Office to the undue relief of English Budgets, simply because the people of this country have been unable to make their voice heard and felt inside the British Parliament.

3. That the Government of India has from time to time vigorously protested against this unjust treatment, as will be clear to Your Honourable House from the following extracts from its despatches to the Secretary of State in Council for India. In a despatch, dated 8th February 1878, the Government of Lord Lytton wrote :—"Placed, however, as we are, under the serious responsibility of so administering the affairs of the greatest dependency of the British Crown that while British supremacy is strictly guarded, the means of securing that end shall not unduly weigh on the people of the country, we are constrained to represent to Her Majesty's Government that, in our opinion, the burden now thrown upon India on account of the British troops is excessive, and beyond what an impartial judgment would assign, considering the relative material wealth of the two countries and the mutual obligations that subsist between them ..... All that we can do is to appeal to the British Government for an impartial view of the relative financial capacity of the two countries to bear the charges that arise from the maintenance of the army of Great Britain, and for a generous consideration of the share to be assigned by the wealthiest nation in the world to a dependency so comparatively poor and so little advanced as India. The question we would urge is one to be decided, not by the mere rules of arithmetic but on broad and statesmanlike views of public policy, which shall fairly adjust the claims of England to the capacities of India." In 1883, the Government of the Marquis of Ripon, after briefly reviewing the history of this question, thus expressed itself:—"We maintain that in practice the rateable dittribution is exceedingly unfair to India. It presupposes that there is a partnership between the two countries. And so, to a certain extent, there is, but there is no freedom of contract. It is a partnership in which the rich and powerful partner is able to prescribe the conditions under which the busines shall be carried on, with very little reference to the wishes or to the means of the poorer and weaker partner.....We maintain, therefore, that the system, under which the Military Charges are distributed between India and England, is faulty in principle. We wish to renew the proposals made by the Government of India in their despatch of 8th February, 1878, to appeal to the British Government for an impartial review of the relative financial 'capacity of the two countries,' and to urge that the settlement between the two Governments should take the form either of a capitation rate based on the effective force maintained in this country, or of a yearly lump sum to be fixed in some relation to the established strength of that force." The Army Commission, which sat at Simla in 1879, also referred to the Home Military Charges in the following terms :—" Very heavy Home Charges are incurred for the maintenance of these troops, and India is put to an enormous expense on account of the frequent relief of regiments, and the passage Home and out of time-expired men and the recruits who have to be sent out to take their places. The difference in cost between local European troops as maintained in 1857 and Her Majesty's troops now serving in India, is probably not far short of £8 per head per annum.....We think that the portion of the Army employed in this country should be organized and administered with due regard to the interests of the people of India, and not for the purpose of supplying defects in the system of Home Defence, and above all that it should not be made the means of obtaining, at the cost of India, advantages for the Army at Home which do not directly affect the interests of this country."

4. That Your Honourable House may be aware that on the 15th of May last, the Earl of Northbrook raised a debate in the House of Lords on this question of the Home Military Charges of India and in the course of his speech his Lordship made the following statements :—That since the amalgamation of the Armies of India and England in 1859, heavy charges, which ought to have, in justice, been borne by the British Exchequer, have been every year thrown on India. That the effective charges are excessive ; that the non-effective charges are also excessive, and that during the last fourteen years, at least four millions sterling more have been charged to the revenues of India than was fair or just ; and that a fair adjustment of conflicting claims and a substantial relief in consequence, to the Indian Exchequer were not impossible, but that the British Treasury always threw difficulties in the path of such settlement. Lord Northbrook also remarks that India was unjustly made to pay the ordinary expenses of her troops, borrowed by the Imperial Government for wars with which she had nothing to do, although she was made to pay every farthing of the expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, of the troops sent out by England to this country on the occasion of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. These statements were concurred, in both by Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India in the late Government, and by Lord Kimberley, the present Secretary of State for India.

5. That your petitioner ventures to hope that the extracts quoted above and the statements made by Lord Northbrook, and concurred in by Lords Cross and Kimberley, will be sufficient to convince Your Honourable House that for many years past, great injustice has been done to India by the Treasury and the War Office in the matter of the Home Military Charges of India, and that a very heavy burden has thereby been thrown on the Indian Exchequer which, again, has been rendered more and more intolerable by every successive fall in the value of the Indian Rupee measured in gold. And your petitioner trusts that Your Honourable House will see the urgent necessity of remedying this grievous financial injustice. The people of India are excessively poor and have been for years past taxed beyond their means, chiefly to provide for the many fruitless and costly expeditions beyond the country's borders—expeditions wholly unjustifiable and uncontrolled. They have, however, no direct voice in Your Honourable House. And this petition is the only means by which they can approach Your Honourable House for a redress of their grievances from a distance of seven thousand miles. Your Honourable House cannot but be aware of the chronic embarrassment of the Indian Treasury—a condition which the people of India are firmly convinced has, apart from falling exchange, been largely brought about by the appalling growth of Military expenditure since 1885-86, being the result of the aggressive policy pursued by the Government beyond the natural lines of the defences of India. And at the present moment, the condition of the Indian finances is so desperate that Government has thought it necessary to take the extreme step of resorting to currency legislation of a very questionable character by way of seeking relief. Under these circumstances, your petitioner ventures to submit that all relief to the Indian Exchequer on the lines indicated by Lord Northbrook in his speech in the House of Lords on the 15th of May last, would only be just at this critical juncture.

Wherefore your petitioner respectfully prays that Your Honourable House will be pleased to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the Home Military Charges of India with a view to arrive at a final settlement of the long-pending claims of the Indian Exchequer, thereby giving to it a substantial and much needed relief, and thus render it safe for the people of this poor country that justice which has long been their due. Your petitioner also prays that your Honourable House will be further pleased to consider the propriety of fixing by law the amount which India should hereafter pay annually to the War Office, as was proposed by the Government of the Marquis of Ripon in their despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the subject in 1883.

Professor G. K. Gokhale of Poona, who was cordially received, in proposing the adoption of the above memorial, said :—Under ordinary circumstances, I should have hesitated to take upon myself the responsibility of proposing a resolution on so difficult and so complicated a question as the Home Military charges of India. But my task has become materially lightened by the very interesting debate which took place on this subject in the House of Lords about two months ago on a motion brought forward by the Earl of Northbrook. (cheers) I think, gentlemen, and I am sure you all think with me, that Lord Northbrook has rendered a high and valuable service to the people of this country by raising his voice in the way he has done,—I mean by raising his voice in so firm and emphatic a manner—against the injustice to which India has, for years past, been subjected in this matter of the Home Military charges. It is clear that his lordship means business, for he has followed up the debate of 15th May by moving for papers that passed between the Government of India and the Home Government between 1874 and '76, i.e., at a time when he himself was Viceroy of India. Gentlemen, it is an undoubted advantage to our country, that so cautious and so hard-headed a man as Lord Northbrook has, on the present occasion, stood up for justice to her (cheers). For if it means anything, it means that there is something really rotten and really intolerable in the existing arrangements. Remember, gentlemen, Lord Northbrook speaks with uncommon authority and unrivalled knowledge on this subject. (Hear, hear) He was at one time Viceroy of India, and it was while he was Viceroy that a Select Committee of the House of Commons, I mean the East India Finance Committee of 1874, made an exhaustive inquiry into this matter and reported that India was unjustly burdened with many charges which ought in fairness, to be borne by the British Exchequer. Naturally Lord Northbrook had then to pay great attention to this subject, and he pleaded the cause of India with great earnestness and force. Then since his return to England, he presided, with some short intervals, up to last year over a Commission which was appointed by the British Treasury in connection with this matter. His lordship has thus had this question before him, as he himself stated in the House of Lords the other day, for full twenty years. And his utterances in regard to it are, therefore, entitled to the greatest weight. Then, gentlemen, remember it is not Lord Northbrook alone who has raised this question. The Indian public opinion, as represented by Mr. Martin Wood, the late Robert Knight, the late Kristodas Paul, the late Mr. Naoroji Ferdunji, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, has in the past often protested against the iniquity of the treatment accorded to India. And before the first National Congress, my friend Mr. Wacha, made a remarkable speech on this subject. I call that speech remarkable, because, as you will find if you read it, in that speech, that our friend anticipates Lord Northbrook in many of his complaints. And when you think of that, when you think of the earnest and patient study, which our friend has given to this and other equally difficult subjects. I am sure you will say to yourselves—as I said to myself—" How much better it will be if some of those who are disposed to find fault with our friend, because sometimes he speaks out his mind too directly and disdains to act on the principle that language is more for the concealment of thought than for the expression, would take a leaf out of his book and devote some portion of their time to a study of these important questions ! (cheers) Then gentlemen, and this is a matter of far greater importance, successive Viceroy's and Secretaries of State for India have one after another, protested against these charges as excessive and unjust. Lord Mayo did this ; Lord Northbrook, as I have already said, did it in the past and is yet doing it. Lord Lytton wrote against these charges and wrote strongly and with his usual candour The Marquis of Ripon (cheers) addressed to the Home Government a very earnest remonstrance on the subject. Lord Dufferin followed his example And judging from Lord Northbrook's speech of. 15th May last it would appear that Lord Lansdowne has also recently raised his voice against these charges. Then as regards Secretaries of State, SirCharles Wood, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, Lord Kimberley, Lord Cross, all all in their time have remonstrated with the British Treasury and the War office that the Home Military charges of India were exorbitant and unfair. But as Lord Kinberley himself said the other day, the Secretary of State for India possesses less influence than any other Minister in the English Cabinet and thus the remonstrances of all these men have hitherto been of no avail. It is, therefore, a matter for congralulation that Lord Northbrook has made up his mind to invoke the authority of Parliament to set matters right. And it is also a matter for congratulation that our friends in the House of Commons, Mr. Caine—(Cheers)—Mr. Macbarlane—(Renewed cheers)—and others, have taken prompt steps to strengthern Lord Northbrook's hands. Gentlemen, the controversy which Lord Northbrook has raised, and to which alone we confine ourselves on this occasion, refers to that portion of the Home charges which is shown as Military. The total Home charges of India are exceedingly heavy and so is the total Military expenditure. But on the occasion we speak neither of the Home charges as a whole nor of the Military as a whole. We confine ourselves only to the Military position of the Home charges. This charge for the year that has closed has been nearly 5 Millions sterling i.e. over 7 crores of rupees. It is, as many of you may be aware made up of two parts, effective and non-effective each being about half of the whole. The effective, charges chiefly include a large sum annually paid to the War Office because the British troops serving in India are recruited and sent out here by that office on equally large sum for the stores supplied to these troops a considerable sum for the expenses of the Indian Troop service i.e., of the transport ships which bring out British troops here and take them back to England and the furlough allowances of the officers and men in the British Army in India, The non-effective charges consist principally of payment to the War Office for retired pay and pensions of British troops for service in India and pay and pension of non-effective officers and retired officers of the Indian Service. Gentlemen, it is most unfortunate that since the amalgamation of the Armies in England and India i.e., during the last thirty years and more, these Home Military charges have been, owing to one thing or another, increasing almost from year to year and this has gone on in spite of strong remonstrances from the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, only because English Ministers try to relieve English budgets at the expense of India and the people of this country have no voice in the English Parliament. I must invite your attention to a few figures to make my meaning clear to you. Thirty years ago (i.e.), in 1862 the total Home Military charges of India were only a little over two millions sterling. To-day they are close upon 5 millions I will not, gentlemen weary you with figures for all these thirty years, but I will divide these years into 6 periods of 5 years each and give you the average figures for these quinquennial periods. From 1862 to 67, the average Home Military expenditure was nearly 2½ millions a years. In the next period (i.e.), from 1867 to 1872, it was a little less than 3½ millions sterling. From 1872 to 1877, it was a little over 3 millions 6 hundred thousand pounds. From 1877 to 1882, it was a little over 4 millions. This average was maintained during the next period, (i.e.), from 1882 to 1887. The tendency of the charges so increased was for a time checked by a new scheme of making payment for pensions, which was introduced in 1884, and which for the time considerably reduced the annual charge for pensions. From 1887 to 1892, the average was a little less than 4¼ millions, and for the years 1892 93, these charges were close upon five millions. Gentlemen, I hope you now see how these charges have been constantly increasing and how in thirty years, they have more than doubled themselves. The burden thrown on the Indian revenues by these charges has again during recent years been rendered more heavy by the fall in exchange and if you take this fall in exchange into account, you will find that India pays to-day for these charges more than three times of what she paid thirty years ago. Further this increase appears still more serious when it is remembered that the part of this expenditure which is under the control of the Government of India has been steadily reduced and also that Government now purchases a part of the stores India itself. I will now briefly refer to the principal details of these charges. The first item among the effective charges is the payment annually made to the War Office for the recruitment expenses of the British forces in India. Last year this charge was nearly a million sterling though generally it is about three-fourths of a million. Owing to the amalgamation of the English and Indian Armies in 1859, the Government of India is forced to depend for her British troops on the English War Office, and has therefore to pay for their recruitment practically, whatever the price the War Office demands. There are various interesting points connected with this question of recruitment but I will not trouble you with them. I will mention to you only one fact, that high Military authorities have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the sum demanded by the War Office for recruitment is a most exorbitant one and that if the Indian Government were allowed liberty of action in the matter, it could get the required recruits for a small fraction of this sum. Sir Charles Dilke who is one of the highest authorities on these subjects, says, in his Imperial Defence, that the sum charges at present to India is monstrously large and that nearly the whole of it could be saved to India, if the Government of India were allowed to take its own measures for the recruitment of its troops. The next effective charge to which I would call your attention is the charge for stores. This charge naturally varies from year to year but it is never less than half a million and last year it was nearly nine hundred thousand pounds. Now here also, the discretion of the Government of India is for the most part fettered and it has to purchase its stores, from the War Office. And the complaint has been repeatedly made that the War Office demands excessive prices for these stores, and practically tries to make a large profit out of the arrangement. The next item is that of the Indian Troop Service. Gentlemen, I have already explained to you that this charge means the expenses of the transport ships that are built and kept at India's expense for the purpose of bringing out here and taking back again to England the British troops that serve in this country. (Laughter.) Last year this charge came to about two hundred and forty thousand pounds. Now it has often been urged and rightly urged that there is no necessity in these days to maintain three ships at such enormous cost, because British troops could very well be brought out and sent back like other passengers. The maintaining of these ships by Government for the sole use of British troops involves a large waste of our money as may be seen from the fact that for five months in the year these vessels do absolutely nothing and yet their establishments have to be paid for all the same during this time. Then there is the question of the furlough allowances. But it is a comparatively a small question and I will not go into that on this occasion. So far I have dealt with the effective charges. As regards the non-effective charges, there are only two principal items and these are payments to the War Office for retired pay and pensions of British forces for Service in India and the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service. The first of these two items is not now as heavy as it was before 1884. For the last year, it was a little over one-third of a million. But as was anticipated in 1884, and as was pointed out by Lord Northbrook and Lord Kimberley in their speeches of 15th May, this charge will now rapidly grow, and in a short time, under existing arrangements, it may become heavier than it ever was. It is in regard to this charge that Lord Northbrook stated the other day that during the last fourteen years, the War Office had taken from India four millions sterling more than was fair or just. We cannot, therefore, do better than ask the protection of the House of Commons in regard to this charge. As regards the other non-effective item, it is, gentlemen, really a very serious matter. For the last year, this charge stood at the huge figure of about one million nine hundred thousand pounds, i.e. about two crores and seventy-five lacs of rupees. During the last thirty years, this expenditure has more than doubled itself. I am aware, gentlemen, that this part of the question is one which is beset with great difficulties. On the one hand there are liabilities incurred by the Government in expectations legitimately formed by men in the service. But on the other hand there are the claims of the poor tax-payer of India to be considered, and if things are allowed to drift on as at present, there is no knowing to what figure this charge may grow. Our prayer, therefore, is that Government should now look on this item carefully and take whatever measures may be necessary to stop its alarming growth. But, gentlemen, even if it were to put aside this large figure of pensions to officers of the Indian service, a large saving in respect of the other item—effective and non-effective—is what we are clearly entitled to. And in my humble opinion, the sum so saved will come to from a million to a million and a half sterling i.e., from a crore and a half to two crores of rupees every year, and this I consider to be a moderate estimate. There is another point raised by Lord Northbrook in his speech which finds a place in your memorial of to-day. England has in the past borrowed troops from India for expeditions undertaken from considerations of Imperial policy such as the expeditions to China and Persia, the Abyssian expedition, and others and on all these occasions, all the ordinary expenses of these troops have been taken from India, England defraying their extraordinary expenses alone. On the other hand when India had to borrow troops from England, as on the occasion of the Sind Campaign of 1846, the Punjab Campaign of 1849 and the Mutiny of 1857, every farthing of the expenses of these men ordinary and extraordinary, including even the expenditure on their recruitment was extorted from India. (Shame), I think, gentlemen, I have now made it sufficiently clear to you that for years past India has been most unjustly treated by England in the matter of Home Military charges. Our prayer, therefore, now to the House of Commons is that the House be pleased (1st) to direct rich England to refund to poor India whatever has been unjustly extorted from her in the past, (laughter) 2nd to order that no charges, which, in fairness ought to be borne by the British Exchequer, should hereafter be thrown on India, and lastly to lay down by act of Parliament the amount or proportion of the non-effective charges of British forces for service in India, that should hereafter annually be borne by this country. Gentlemen, do not suppose that when we ask for a refund of the money over-drawn by England in the past, we are making an unreasonable request. For the War Office itself has often in the past acted on this principle by compelling India to pay large sums as arrears and this selfish and despotic office has at times gone to such a length that even when owing to its own dilatoriness in presenting bills to the India Office, its claims remained for a time unpaid, it extorted from India afterwards not only the full payment of those claims, but charged interest and in some cases even compound interest. (Hear, hear.) Then in regards our second request, I think the House of Commons is in common justice bound to grant it, and when that is done, a substantial relief will come to the finances of India for a crore and-a-half of rupees every year means a good deal to the people of this country. Then in preferring the third request, viz, for Parliamentary legislation to fix the amount or proportion which we should annually pay to the War Office for non-effective charges we are only reiterating a proposal made by Lord Ripon's Government in 1883. The advantages of such an arrangement are many and obvious. But the most important of these advantages is, in my opinion, this that whenever these charges are increased they will come, to be carefully examined by the House of Commons because the English charges also will be proportionately increased and thus a sort of Parliamentary supervision will be ensured to our own charges. But gentlemen, before the House of Commons can do all this, it is necessary that it should order a thorough inquiry into the subject and we, therefore, pray in the memorial that a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose. Gentlemen, I hope I have made all the points in the memorial clear to you. I have already taken up too much of your time, but there is one aspect of the question, about which I will say just a word before I conclude. You may be aware how critical the condition of Indian finance at present is. Government has exhausted every available resource and no farther taxation is now possible without inflicting intolerable hardship on the poor and miserable millions of this country. The Herschell Committee has practically admitted this fact in its recent report. On one hand there is the ever-deepening gulf of the Home charges and the military expenditure necessitating a grasping and relentless revenue policy and an intolerably burdensome duty on the poor man's salt ; on the other hand there are millions upon millions of people, sunk in the lowest depths of poverty and misery, paying taxes far beyond their means, and therefore panting for relief. (Hear, hear). I think, gentlemen, that in such circumstances it is the bounden duty of the Government of this country and of the British Parliament to effect all possible economies in the expenditure of the country and thereby give these millions groaning under their burden the relief they seek. I think a Government which lends a willing ear to the complaints of the well paid European cannot, in common humanity, shut its eyes to the misery of the poor peasant, who toils and moils from dawn to dark only to find himself badly clothed and

of maintenance of the home depot, and even in the case of the seven it amounts to petty sums. I shall read to you the particulars :—

	Man.	Contribution Per Head.
Jamaica	1509	None
Windward Islands	1330	,,
Honduras	111	,,
West Africa	253	,,
Gibraltar	5198	,,
Cyprus	553	,,
Malta	8798	12 Shillings.
Ceylon	1416	£ 23
Hongkong	2986	£ 14
Mauritius	951	£ 54
Straits Settlement	1499	£ 66
Cape Colony	2624	None

(*Economist*, 22nd April 1893.)

Is it not apparent, again, that India is indeed the milk-cow of England. Let me quote Sir C. Dilke's words on this subject. "The £750,000, which India is annually obliged to contribute, is simply a tribute paid by India to the War Office for the privilege of receiving British Regiments on loan at India's expense from the moment they leave England until the day when they are landed back again." Contrast the injustice of this charge with the no charge to the Colonies, though they are never tired of observing that India is the richest and brightest dependency of the Crown! According to Sir Charles, if the tribute were remitted, the Indian Government could afford for a fraction of it to keep recruiting offices in the United Kingdom and in Canada which would be able to supply all the men required, and with the balance to pension everyone of its time-expired soldiers at the rate of a shilling a day for life." What does then the tribute mean? This only, that the rich partner, under the precious amalgmation scheme, not only exacts from the poor an extravagant amount, but disallows him that freedom to purchase his materials cheaper elsewhere—freedom which is the privilege of the meanest subject of Her Majesty. Could there be a more tyrannical partnership than this? And that by a country which inculcates and practises the principles of free trade!

The last point on which I would ask you to bear out with me for a few minutes is the one regarding the greater burden of exchange. Many of you cannot be unaware that what are called Secretary of State's remittances now reach the enormous figure of seventeen millions sterling per annum. The revised estimates for 1892-93 show that for the payment of seventeen millions in gold India has to find nearly twenty-seven crores of Rupees. Out of the total loss by exchange, namely, ten crores, army expenditure alone in England entails a loss of over three crores or almost one-third. When it is remembered that this amount is equivalent to the net interest charge on our ordinary debt, you will have some idea of the magnitude of the charge. But how the burden of the increased charges is aggravated by a falling exchange will be best perceived on a comparison of the figures of 1884-85 with those of 1892-93.

Army Expenditure in	1884-85.	1892 93.	Increase.
England	£3,974,422	£5,022,300	£1,047,878
Exchange thereon	Rs. 26,57,320 at 19-38d.	Rs. 3,01,34,000 at 14½d.	Rs. 20,476,180

Thus, for a million sterling of increase in nine years there is an increase of double that amount in rupees by way of exchange—a really intolerable burden which is the duty of the State to mitigate so as to afford some relief to the poor tax-payer. It is indeed astonishing how our Government here has behaved in the matter. Instead of removing the fundamental causes of the chronic embarrassment of its exchequer, it has resorted to a palliative. Instead of killing the canker that is gnawing away a fourth of the revenue of the empire, it has with indecent haste enacted a legislative nostrum to reform our currency. Instead of endeavouring to reduce the overgrown Civil and Military expenditure of the empire it has busied itself with what may be called a quack remedy. (Hear, hear.) No attempt, gentlemen, has been made in the direction of the curtailment of that expenditure, though the country has cried out for it these many years past. The growth of our army and civil charges during the last ten years has equalled about 11 crores! Now I say, and say with emphasis, that had the Government at all cared for the permanent financial interests of the empire, it would have first thought of the taxpayers before setting about a questionable currency reform in the interests of the tax-eaters. A curtailment of the overgrown expenditure to the extent of 50 per cent., or say 6 crores, might have enabled it to balance its expenditure even at the rate of a shilling per rupee. To those who have carefully watched the receipts and outgoings of the empire as disclosed in the annual budgets it is transparent as the noonday sun that the condition of the Indian finances is not so desparate as the Government has tried to make out, with the deliberate view of tampering with the currency of the empire. The enactment which was passed with such indecent haste three weeks ago, without even the semblance of a debate, is, I believe, most mischievous in its consequences. Had it been discussed in open Council instead of in camera, you may be quite sure considerable adverse criticism of a healthy character would have been brought upon it. (Hear, hear.) I think, gentlemen, I am only echoing your sentiments when I say that it is potent of evil—evil to the producer, evil to the trader, and evil to the people at large. Its mischievous consequences will take months to fully develop themselves, though for the present they are only to be seen in the dislocation of our local industry and the country's trade generally with the principal silver-using countries. That a sixteen-penny rupee may for a time improve exchange, I do not deny, though even that seems doubtful for the moment, judging from the way in which Council bills are now sold. But that so artifical a rupee can long hold its own against the forces which the American silver legislation may liberate is more than problematical. The deluge may be expected soon after the United States have reformed their currency. In the natural order of things the Government of India was at least bound to have waited till the result of the impending legislation was known, and consider it to be unwise and mischievous statemanship which rushes in a panic to overturn in half an hour the long settled currency of the country. If the Government apprehended that silver might fall to a shilling, thereby further embarrassing Indian finance, there was nothing to prevent it from tiding over the deficit by means of a temporary loan or treasury bills. (Hear, hear.) It could also have set about putting its house in order as far as all kinds of expenditure was concerned. In brief, it ought to have taken other precautionary measures to protect itself against the avalanche of American silver— measures neither so revolutionary in their economic effects as the Amended Coinage Act nor so injurious to the taxpayers. It is idle for the Government to say that taxation has been averted. I make bold to say that by the Coinage Act our rulers have indirectly enhanced taxation of a permanently oppressive character—an Act which no responsible statesman in the true interests of the people would have ever dared to pass. Gentlemen, it should be remembered that it is not the declaration of the standard which makes the demand for precious metal in the country. It is the laws and customs, as living economists have observed, which regulate the currency that are most important in this respect, and I say that the customs and usages of the country have not only been not considered by our currency doctors but ignored. In fact, they have been set at defiance under the clamours of the selfish classes whose voice is most powerful in this country. It is not curious that a forced appreciation of the currency of a country leads to injurious consequences, and that these are injurious in proportion to the degree of economic advancement which a country happens to have attained. It disables the productive powers of the people and makes them poorer than they would otherwise be. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, you have been discussing the financial injustice of the War Office to India; but what about the greater financial injustice which the Government of India has entailed by its Currency Act on bankers and traders? The loss of the former is about to be repaired to a limited extent, but what about the loss and injury suffered by the latter? What about the opium dealers and millowners and others who, without even twenty-four hours' notice, have been made heavy losers by the precipitate measure of the Government. Is it to be that the European alone is to be benefited and the native to go to the wall? (Hear, hear.) But I need not further dilate on this question. I fear, I have somewhat digressed from my subject proper. But I hope I have made it sufficiently clear to you that we could not have embraced a better opportunity than the one now offered to appeal to Parliament to redress the long-standing grievance regarding one branch of our home military charges. It was the Marquis of Salisbury who, replying to a question on the subject by the late Professor Fawcett, said: "If the House of Commons will keep a sufficient sharp eye over these matters, I do not imagine that there is any serious danger of India being oppressed; but there is a constant tendency of course on the departments at home which have such enormous inducements to save to get money where it may be had without resistance or difficulty. It is the pressure of the House of Commons which creates the difficulty for India, and therfore the House of Commons is bound to make the corresponding pressure to see that India does not suffer from such spirit of economy." Let us, gentlemen, take this sound advice of the Marquis of Salisbury, and appeal to the House of Commons to bring pressure on the War Office to deal with India in a spirit of justice and generosity. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mulji said :—I rise to give my hearty support to the resolution. I feel firmly persuaded that the grievance to which we have referred in the petition is a just and well-founded one. (Hear, hear.) We could not have made out a stronger and a clearer case for the reparation of that financial injustice to which the Indian Exchequer has been subjected for these twenty years past. I think Indians in every part of the country have only to make their voice properly heard in the House of Commons, in order to obtain the relief they seek. That our prayer will be heard, and heard with success, I have not the least doubt. I ask you to consider, gentlemen, whether there is not every presumption to suppose that the Lower House which rendered us only the other day such noble justice in the matter of Simultaneous Examinations will mete us equally signal justice in the present case also? It is our duty to remind the Honourable House at this juncture that though India is poor she has all throughout not only paid every pie of her own military charges, but rendered military assistance to England in all her wars with China, with Persia, with Afghanistan, and Abyssynia, for which no compensation has ever been paid, though demanded. (Shame.) On the other hand, there is ample official testimony to prove that in all the imperial undertakings of England in Asia and Africa, India paid for her own troops which she lent, though in common fairness they should have been paid by the British Treasury. It is also a fact that when England sent her own reinforcements to suppress rebellion in the colonies, the expenses were borne by her. But in the case of the Sepoy War of 1857 India was made to bear every pie of the cost amounting to crores of rupees. It will be apparent to you, gentlemen, from the facts I have just stated that rich England uses her strength against India, when it ought to be her duty to protect her dwarf partner Again, it should not be forgotten the immeasurable benefits England has derived from the possession of India. Not to mention other advantages, the profits which she annually derives from her trade with this country may be counted by crores. I do not mean to underrate the benefits. India, *per contra* has derived from the protection of England. But were a balance sheet of the partners to be drawn, you would, I belive, agree with me that the share of the poor partner will sink into insignificance by the side of that of the stronger and the richer. (Hear, hear.) Under the circumstances, India has every way the stronger claim on England in reference a to the military charges against which the illustrious Lord Northbrook so vigorously protested the other day in the House of Lords—a protest which I think entitles him above all other Englishmen to our warm gratitude, and we should be sadly wanting in our duty if we failed to support that protest by our united force. I therefore trust the petition just read to you will be adopted by acclamation. (Applause.)

Mr. H. A. Wadia, in supporting the proposition, said that their prayer should be granted not for the contentment of the natives, but for the sake of British honour. (Applause.) He quoted the words of Lord Lansdowne, who on the 30th of November, at 1891 said, at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta, that, however, fair the prospect may be, India never ceases to be conscious that the great spectres of war, want and insolvency are hovering in the distance and ready to swoop down upon us. At any moment their unwelcome presence is one of the conditions under which we exist and we must not regard it in a querelous or dispondent spirit," He concluded by saying that the question was of great importance to poor India, and expressed a hope that India would be freed from the heavy burden, which was unjustly saddled on her. (Applauce.)

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The chairman here observed that it was only due to Lord Northbrook that the meeting should pass a vote of thanks for his warm advocacy of Indian interests in the matter of the military charges.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said :—I think the proceedings of this meeting would be incomplete if we dispersed without adopting a cordial vote of thanks to the Earl of Northbrook. (Hear, hear.) I have the honour to move:— "That this meeting begs to tender the most cordial and grateful thanks to the Earl of Northbrook for his noble and sustained exertions to remedy the iniquity and injustice of the financial apportionment of the military charges between England and India." You are no doubt, aware how his Lordship is strenuously exerting himself to secure for India a full measure of justice in the inequitable apportionment of the home and military charges. I believe I am echoing the sentiment of the whole of India when I say that we feel ourselves under a deep debt of gratitude to his Lordship and the gallant band of workers in Parliament who, with disinterested zeal, devote so much of their time and energy in trying to redress the manifold wrongs India lies under. Gentlemen, it may be in your remembrance that it was the Earl of Northbrook, who, as the then Viceroy of India, protected our interests against the selfish clamours of Manchester by kindly refusing to repeal the import duty on piece-goods which was levied for purely revenue purposes. The noble Earl then richly earned the gratitude of the Indian people. And his late advocacy of our claims against the War Office is only another striking proof of his Lordship's abiding interest in India. (Applause.) All honour to Lord Northbrook and the other noblemen who supported his motion. (Cheers.) It is needless to recount the numerous and inestimable services rendered by these noble hearted Englishmen, and I am sure after being treated to so much eloquence from the previous speakers you will thank me if at this late hour without any further preamble, I were to commend my resolution to your kind acceptance. (Cheers).

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang seconded the proposition which was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Dr. G. M. Deshmookh, seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The meeting was then dissolved.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE PLAYERS VS. THE GENTLEMEN.

In this match, concluded on Saturday week, at Kennington Oval. The Players winning the toss elected to bat and compiled in their first innings one hundred and twenty-nine runs. To this The Gentlemen responded with two hundred and thirteen, making them eighty-four to the good. The second innings of The Players yielded a total of two-hundred and forty-eight. With one hundred and sixty-five to get to win the Gentlemen then took the field, but owing to the splendid fielding of their opponents they were all dismissed for one hundred and fifty-six, thus losing one of the most closely contested matches of the season by the narrow margin of eight runs.

In this Match, which was concluded on the 12th inst. The Gentlemen went in first and were dismissed for a total of 258 runs. The first innings of the Players yielded only 118 runs. In the follow on the professionals did better, making 258, the same as the Gentlemen put together in their first innings. The Gentlemen in their second innings compiled 49 for four wickets, the match resulting in a draw on account of the heavy rain.—*Asian.*

In an appendix to "Peterman's Mittheilungen" just issued there are complete statistics of the population of the earth, in which a table of the great cities (with more than 100,000 inhabitants) is of great interest. Of such cities England has 30, Germany 24, France and Russia each 12, Italy 10, Austria-Hungary 6, Spain 5, Belgium, the Scandinavian States, Roumania and the Balkan Islands each 4, the Netherlands 3, Portugal 2; the total in Europe being 116 great cities. Asia has 105, China having 53 and British India 30. In Africa there are 7, in America 40, of which the United States have 26; South America 9. Australia has only 2 large cities. In the whole of the great cities of the world there is a population of about 80 millions, being about 5·4 per cent. of the whole population of the earth. Among the great cities London has the first place with 4,416,000 souls; Paris the second, with 2,713,000; New York-Brooklyn the third, with 2,352,000; and Berlin the fourth, with 1,763,543 souls.

Dickens, it will be remembered, when introduced to George Sand, failed to find in her outward aspect any suggestion of genius and romance. Mrs. Ritchie, judging from passages in her chapters from "Some Unwritten Memoirs" in "Macmillan's Magazine," experienced something of the same difficulty. Being at a theatre in Paris with Mrs. Sartoris (Adelaide Kemble), Mrs. Ritchie's companion directed her attention to a lady sitting alone in a front seat of a private box. She was a stout, middle-aged woman, dressed in a stiff watered silk dress, with a huge cameo, such as people then wore, at her throat. Her bleak shiny hair shone like polished ebony; she had a heavy red face, marked brows, great dark eyes; there was something rather fierce, defiant, and set in her appearance. "That is George Sand," said Mrs. Sartoris, bending her head and making a friendly sign to the lady with her eyeglasses. The figure also bent its head, but the relator of this anecdote does not remember any smile or change of that fixed expression. George Sand looked half-bored, half-far-away; she neither lighted up nor awoke into greeting. Mrs. Ritchie adds that she likes better to think of George Sand with grey hairs and a softened life outcoming and helpful and living in later years among her plants, and her grandchildrens, and her poor people; to imagine her as she has heard her described by others in her age, beneficent, occupied, tending and prescribing, distributing the simples out of her garden, healing the sick, softened by time, giving to others day by day what she had earned by her nights of persistent work.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Elwick, 1,576 tons, Captain A Steele, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Blyth (13th June), brought a cargo of 2,933 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain W R Owens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (16th June) with a cargo of 3,071 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs D Hormusjee Dubash and Co.

The s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (2nd June), with a cargo of 5,227 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon &Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D	Calder	400	Lockyer	Not fixed		B& P S N Co
G	Seeadler	1617	Arthur	10-8	German	Govt.
H	Huzara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Brahmani	523	Badreo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunji	523	Budru	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Vigilant	982	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assam
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Rideway	Hamburgh	25-7	F Muir
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2153	De'lorne	London	23-7	P & O Co
2	Thorndale	1970	Harrington	Dunkirk	W&A	Graham
3	R. Rubattino	3041	Morello	Genoa, &c.	25-7	P Branchi
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	27-7	P & O Co
5	Siam	1588	Weighel	Aden	21-7	P & O Co
8	Orion	1790	Orlando	China	21-7	A L S N Co
10	River Indus	2255	Scott	Hamburg	W&A	Graham&Co
10	Byculla	1072	Planmuir	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
13	Locksley Hall	2578	Collins	Karachi	17-7	E Bates &Co.
14	Avala	2115	Newel	Not fixed		K Nixon &Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Lobelia s	Owens	Blyth, June 16.
	Kt Commander s	Thomas	Cardiff, June 22.
	Tannadico s	Habethost	Singapore, July 4.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Siam, for Aden.
" Congo, for Hull, &c.

KARACHI.

July. ARRIVALS.

4	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
5	Assyria s	Gillett	Bombay.
7	Ataka s	Hement	Perim.
	Congo s	Rogers	Hull.
8	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
10	Slingsby s	Robinson	Colombo.
	Burdon s	Edwards	Bombay.
	Tuskar s	Deawn	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

4	Inchmarlo s	Ashby	Havre.
5	Chicklade s	Baxter	Port Said for orders.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
6	Branksome Hall s	Barnes	Liverpool.
	Assyria s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
7	Latona s	Rout	Havre.
8	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Edenbridge, Reynolds, D. Graham & Co., for Antwerp.
" Inch Arran, McDonald, B. Durant & Co., for Antwerp.
" Ataka, Hement, W. Cooper & Co., for Marseilles.
" Congo, Rogers, Finlay Muir & Co., for Bombay.
" Slingsby, Robinson, The Captain, for Hull.
" Burdon, Edwards, Ralli Brothers, for Amsterdam.
" Tuskar, Deawn, Donald Graham & Co., for Hull.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To	
June.						
8	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Muscat			
22	Mayo R I M S	Fenny	Somali coast.			
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim			
20	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	10	Bombay	
July.						
1	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	4	Hodeida	
2	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	4	Somali coast	
3	Mobile	Sutherland	Aden	4	Aden	
	Skerryvore	Chandler	Kurrachee	4	Hull	
4	R Rubattino	Marcello	Genoa	5	Bombay	
	Muttra	Hansard	Calcutta	4	London	
	Carthage	De Horne	London	5	Bombay	
	Isla de Luzon	Ugarte	Manilla		Liverpool	
	Oceanien	Brizet	China	5	Marseilles	
	Clam	Daniell	Saigon		Marseilles	
5	Isla de Mindanao	Gallana	Liverpool		Manilla	
	Venezia	Gherado	Massowa	6	Mussowa	
	Manilla	Parodi	Genoa	6	Genoa	
	Terra	Petersen	Kurrachee	6	Antwerp	
	Yarra	Manbeauge	Marseilles		China	
6	Hoseinee	Raffin	Bombay	7	Jeddah	
	Bombay	Hamilton	London	8	China	
	Bloemfontein	Salomon	Kurrachee	6	Dunkirk	
	Meyun	Gibb	Somali coast	8	Somali coast	
7	Wildcroft	Farrant	Bombay	7	Antwerp	
	Naderi	McAlister	Jeddah	8	Bombay	
	Shannon	Crewe	Bombay	8	London	
	Tanjore	Barron	Jeddah		Bombay	
	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta		London	
8	Shaik Berkhud	Baker	Joddah			
	Clan Ranald	Young	Madras	8	London	
	Deramore	Bucham	Rangoon		Port Said F O	
	Clan Buchanan	Crokett	Calcutta		London	
9	Amphitrite	Vidos	Bombay	9	Trieste	
	Dunera	Smith	London		Calcutta	

Aden, 9th July, 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—150 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew; 23,463 cwts wheat 4,500 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers; 85 bales wool, B Tuckerdchand.

FOR LONDON

Carthage s—47 cwts Colombo roots, Laljee Soorjee; 34 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins, Esmail Peerbhai; 1,000 cwts wheat and 330 cwts methiseed, Vussonjee Gopal; 6 bales skins, E Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—3161 cwts myrabollams, B Jetha; 2,298 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 991½ cwts myrabollams, Arjoom Kimjee; 35,640 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,600 cwts bonemeal, Cassum Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

River Indus s—110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co.
Clan Gordon s—15 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat bran and 962½ cwts cocoanut oil cakes, O Martin and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 4th to 10th July.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—721 cwts cotton unpressed, 618 cwts rapeseed, 82 cwts lindseed, 1,025 jowaree, 142 cwts rice, and 815 corges skins.
Simla s, (Bombay)—400 bales cotton, 150 cwts cotton unpressed, 174 cwts wool unpressed, 238 cwts rapeseed, 200 cwts wheat, 21 cwts linseed, 293 cwts jowaree, 153 cwts rice, and 5,900 lbs tea.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—101 cwts cotton unpressed, 2,517 cwts wool unpressed, 32 cwts linseed, 234 cwts barley, and 310 corges skins.
Bloemfontein s, (Dunkirk)—42,326 cwts rapeseed, and 30,000 cwts wheat.
Thorndale s, (Dunkirk)—3,896 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 11,000 cwts wheat.
Roma s, (Hamburg)—1,155 bales cotton, 60,657 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 4,000 cwts gingeliyseed.
Inchcarlo s, (Havre)—76,102 cwts rapeseed.
Chicklade s, (Port Said)—69,012 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—10 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 300 pieces white goods (foreign).
Thorndale s, (London)—8 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (Indian).
Mecca s, (Bombay)—5,050 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
Chicklade s, Ras (Romya.)—10 tons coals.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—37,353 pieces piece goods (foreign), 84,338 pieces white goods (foreign), 50,161 pieces prints, 3,302 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 10,400 lbs (T red and dyed yarns) (foreign), 3,167 cwts iron, 2,249 cwts steel, 200 cwts spelter, 852 cwts copper, and 224 cwts yellow metal.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—10,842 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,459 pieces (Indian), 20,654 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,881 pieces prints (foreign), 2,960 lbs grey yarns, 26,700 lbs grey yarns, 9,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 4,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 15 cwts yellow metal.
Edenbridge s, (Antwerp via Bombay)—6,816 cwts iron, &c, 28,408 cwts steel, 255 cwts yellow metal.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—2,656 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,599 cwts pieces grey goods (Indian) 2,325 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,428 pieces prints (foreign), 250 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 5,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 75 lbs T red and dyed yarns, and 5 cwts copper.
Congo s, (Hull)—23,436 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,857 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,348 pieces prints (foreign), 2,100 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 90 cwts spelter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentary and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at Is. 1½d. per Bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 13.

Benson, Captain, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

July 15.

Carter, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, off leave, from Poona.
Greig, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, off leave, from Poona.
Morrison, Major, Bengal, 18th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Norie, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Michell, Col, Bengal, 13th Infty, from leave, from England.
Burnaby, Major, Bengal, 1st E Surrey, from leave, from England.
Levita, Lt, Bengal, R H A, off leave, from England.
Rochfort, Major, Bengal, R H A, off leave, from England.
Ketchen, Major-Genl, Ms, R A, off leave, from England.
Handford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, off leave, from England.
Crawford, Lt, Bengal, R A, off leave, from England.
Ovens, Major, Bengal, 2nd Border, Regt, off leave, from England.
Swann, Capt, Bo, D-A-A-Genl, off leave, from England.
Bonsfield, Lt, Bo, 2nd S W Borderers, on duty, from Aden

DEPARTURES—July 15.

Codrington, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd L N Lanc Regt, on duty to Deolalee.
Lindsay, Capt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Mhow.
Burrows, Lt Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Norie, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra.
Mitchell, Col Bengal, 13th Infty, to rejoin, to Dinapore.
Morrison, Major Bengal, 18th Hussars, to rejoin, to Umballa.

July 16.

Burnaby, Major Bengal, 1st E Surrey, from leave, to Agra.
Rochfort, Major, Bengal, R H A, off leave, to Umballa

July 17.

Ketchen, Major-Genl Ms, R A, off leave, to Coonoor.
Bonsfield, Lt, Bo, 2nd S W Borderers, on duty to Secunderabad.
Beatly, Lt, Bengal, 9th Lanc, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONBLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 18th July.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTO COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 18th July.

1. The following drills will take place next week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 21st inst., 6-30 p. m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 21st instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 22nd instant. Class can be fired.
3. It is notified for information that the next Smoking Concert at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters will be held on Saturday the 22nd instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS WALTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr W N Delevingne, Asst Magte and Collr, is posted to Nadia, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpur sub-division of that district.

Mr H Thompson Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed furlough for one year, eight months and five days.

M F N Fischer, Astt Magte and Collr, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

Mr F Hogarth is appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Thompson, or until further orders.

Mr H L Mesurier, sub pro tem, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed sub pro tem to be Jt-Magte and Depy Collr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr L le Mesurier, but will continue to be on deputation under the Govt of India in the Financial Dept.

Mr H G W Herron, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Darjeeling is appointed to act temporarily as Depy Commr of that district, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr R M Waller until he is received by Mr R T Greer.

The services of Mr H J Mcintosh, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Revenue and Agricultural and Statistical Depts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce from date on which he makes over charge of his appointment in Bengal.

Mr C H Bompas, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on special duty is appointed to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Depts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T W Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr A A Wace, Offg Commr of Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

Mr Jambika Sen, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, now officiating as a Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, of the 1st grade, is promoted sub pro tem to the latter grade, vice Mr R H Anderson, appointed as temporary Addl Dist and Sess Judge, in person.

Mr H B St Leger, Asst Supdt of Police is appointed to have charge of the Special Branch of the Police Dept, Bengal.

Mr F E Kemp, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhum, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Singhbhum, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr E St George Kaye or until further orders.

Mr W B Stuart, Asst Supdt of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed, until further orders, to have charge of the District Police of Pabna.

Mr H H Haines, Offg Depy Conservr of Forests, in charge of the Jalpaiguri Forest Division, is granted leave for three months.

Mr C C Hatt, Asst Consvr, attached to the Darjeeling Forest Division, is appoind to have charge of the Jalpaiguri Forest Division, during the absence of Mr Haines.

Surg-Capt T Grainger is appointed to be Civil Surg of Khulna, but will continue to act as Civil Surg of Champaran until further orders.

Surg-Capt D F A Rogers is appointed to be Civil Surg of Bogra, but will continue to act as Civil Surg of Rajshahi until further orders.

Surg-Capt G R Green is appointed to be Civil Surg of Manbhum, but will continue to act as Resident Surg of the Medical College Hospital until further orders.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr E Muspratt, Dist Supdt of Police in charge of the Mokokchang sub division, on being relieved by Mr A E H Shuttleworth, is transferred to Dibrugarh, and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the Lakhimpur district.

Mr A E H Shuttleworth, Asst Supdt of Police, on return from leave, is posted to the Naga Hills district, and placed in charge of the Mokokchang sub-division.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

Lieut-Col H M M Wood, Divisional Judge, Jullundur, has obtained special leave of absence out of India for six months.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr W M Young, C S I, First Financial Commer, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Lieut F P Young, Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Rev F J Montgomery, Chaplain of Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Ven'ble A N W Spens, Archdeacon of Lahore, is appointed Chaplain of Lahore.

Mr J Grank, Junior Secy of the Financial Commissioners Punjab, having passed the High Proficiency Examination in Persian, the examination leave of absence granted to him is extended by a period of one month.

Lieut-Col D E Gouldsbury, Cantonment Magte, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days.

Lieut C W O'Bryen, 27th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magte of Jullundur, in addition to his Military duties.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Goveor is pleased to appoint Col Sir B P Bromhead, Bart C B Indian Staff Corps to be Governor of the Aitchison College, Lahore vice Lieutenant-General S Black, C S I deceased.

Mr F H Andrews is appointed substantively pro tempore Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

HIGH COURT.—July 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

570-91—Craigie, L and T—Narcondas Cullandas vs Davidas Hurivalubdas, and others—B and M, C B and Co, C L and O, D and H, and E and G—Part heard.
503-92—Chawk W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee. Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

264-93—Janardhan and A—Pallonjee Hormusjee and another vs Pestonjee Eduljee alias Pestonjee Cowasjee J C Cama.
268-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ratanchand Harakchand and another vs Narayan Badradas and others.
269-93—Mansuklall D and J—Atmaram Anundrao vs Jugunanath Raghunath.
275-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Lallachand Hathibal and others—Dikshit and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
385-92—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaki vs Kunhaba Hurri—Chalk W and S.
453-92—In person—A pauper, Gungadhar Narayenjee vs Wamon Bapoo—M H Khan.
511-92—H S Dikshit—Premjee Kesowjee vs Pragjee Valjee and others—In person.
640-92—Payne G and S—Rutonsee Kurrumsey and another vs Ladhibai and another—Little S N and B.
675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Keserbai vs Kanjee Purbat and others—Payne G and S
6-92—Mirza H Khan—Hajee Hassam Lallbhai vs C A Turner.
567-92—Payne G and S—Hassunbhai Bandalibhai vs Heeralal Ramgopal—H S Dikshit.
137-93—In

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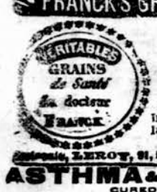

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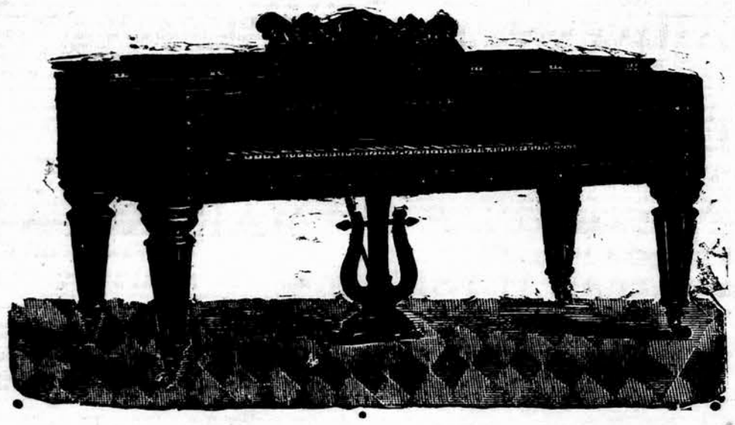

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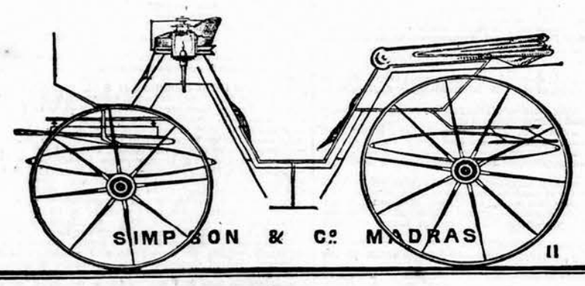

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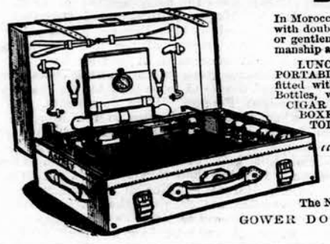

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